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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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Within three months not less than sixty-two companies for mining and smelting have been organized, and mills, machine shops, railway companies, foundries, cotton, flour and other manufactories have been constructed in the South.

The largest pension ever paid out to a single person in Philadelphia has recently been handed to Josiah Brincard. The sum reaches over $10,000. The pension has been under way for over nineteen years, and the beneficiary is both blind and a cripple.

The applications of electricity become more varied every day. Air-pressure, heat, steam pressure and water stages at distant points are now recorded by its use, and now a California electric an has invented a process whereby gold, silver and copper can be instantly smelted by a lightning stroke.

The heavy feeding and deep drinking characteristics of the English dinner of years ago is said to be rapidly disappearing and with them much of the gout and indigestion that have been regarded as national complaints. The change is ascribed to the impression made on the public of late years by hygienists, schools of cooking and education generally.

Pastoral pursuits have been the largest factor of Australia's commercial prosperity. The stock landed by the first fleet, in 1788, consisted only of a bull, four cows and a calf, one stallion, three mares and three colts, with a few coarse wooled sheep, pigs and goats; in 1885, ninety-seven years later, there were reckoned to be as many as 9,000,000 horned cattle, 1,500,000 horses, 80,000,000 sheep, and 1,000,000 swine.

Of Oscar Wilde it is related that at the christening of his infant son, he was called on to furnish the baby's name, but for some reason or other he felt such a responsibility to be greater than he chose to assume, and declined responding to the parson's appeal. The latter, in no wise disconcerted, promptly took the matter in his own hands, and declared "John" to be the boy's name. Roused from his indifference by his offspring's deadly peril, Mr. Wilde found strength to rush forward and murmur softly: "Cyril," and then fall back exhausted from the intensity of his emotions. The baby is saved, however, and John is not his name.

In some reminiscences of Henry Ward Beecher a writer for the New York *Times* says: "It is Mr. Beecher's boast that he never wore a dress coat. He wears his every day suit of black broadcloth wherever he goes, and though he may be—as he often is—the only man among two hundred or three hundred banqueters not attired in the regulation evening dress, nobody would notice any incongruity. Beecher's strong personality completely overshadows such petty details as dress. About three years ago a big dinner was given at Delmonico's by the Chamber of Commerce, at which there were present President Arthur, General Grant, Governor Cleveland, and the Governors of ten other States. The affair was intended to be very "swell," and so it was. Mr. Beecher arrived late, and a few of his friends could not help noticing that he had paid less attention to his toilet than usual. But the sturdy expounder had no apologies to offer. In the course of his speech, which was one of the most eloquent he was ever heard to utter, he explained that he had just come from his farm at Peekskill and had hurried to catch the train. The charm of his oratory set the company wild with enthusiasm, and at the finish, after the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and napkins had ceased, General Grant clasped the speaker's hand and in tones of genuine admiration said: "Mr. Beecher, I don't know what kind of a farmer you are, but as a talker you are 'some pumpkins.'"

A remarkable discovery has been made in Springfield, Ill., by Dr. G. N. Kelder, a local physician and surgeon. The case in question is called actinomycosis hominis, or lump jaw, in the human being. The disease infects cattle and other animals, and was first discovered in a human being in Berlin in 1839, and in the present case is thought to be the first in this country. The *Medical Record* of May reported a case in Montreal of a young lady w[hose] it was thought had died of phthisis, a form of consumption. In speaking of the case the *Medical Record* said it was a rare and interesting one, there being few, if any, authenticated cases reported in this country. The subject of the present case is a young lady employed in a Springfield manufacturing establishment, who, about a year ago, was operated upon for tumor of the left jaw, which was extirpated. It grew again, and she went to Jacksonville to consult a physician. By accident the physican was absent, and the case came under the notice of Dr. Kelder, of Springfield. He secured some of the fungus, and when placed under the microscope it developed the disease with which the doctor is familiar, having seen it in the old country a year ago while pursuing a series of studies of medical science. It is a fungoid growth, and one of the proofs of the germ theory. The fungus is a mass of yellowish pus containing small plaques resembling seed, mingled with long filaments. The disease invades the lungs intestines, and general system, and, is not interrupted in its course, invariably results in death, but if taken in its primary stage, as in the present case, it can be cured. Dr. Rausch, of the Illinois State Board of Health, examined the fungus, and confirms the diagnosis made by Dr. Kelder.

Colonel Ward Lamon, the law partner of President Lincoln, who took the claim of the Choctaw Nation on speculation and got a judgment in their favor of $2,500,000, received a fee of $250,000. This shows that the law is sometimes a paying profession.

The *Dry-Goods Chronicle* reports that a noble minded merchant of world-wide acquaintance, long years of experience, and vast wealth honorably accumulated, was asked how many dishonest men in mercantile life he had met with during his long and varied career. Said he: "I have traded with most all the civilized races of the earth, and in all my long and varied commercial experience, in which more often than otherwise the honor of the man was my only protection, I found but two or three men whom I considered innately dishonest. These men would have remained the same in principle had they been engaged in any other vocation of life."

The extent and expense to which the Japanese Government puts itself for the improvement of the State, and the people is known to very few among the general public. There must be at least a score of commissions in this country and Europe, investigating various topics of social, industrial and commercial value, and there are Japanese students, either supported or specially favored by the home government, at all the great universities of the world. The newest investigating committee to arrive in America is that headed by Professor Ernest F. Fennolosa and Mr. K. Okakura, under the titles of Commissioners of the Fine Arts for the Japanese Government, Tokio. The object of this commission is to visit the art museums and collections and investigate the art industries of Europe and America. Upon the report of the Commissioners will be based the future arrangement of the museums and art schools of Japan.

In *Nature* Edward L. Nichols and E. H. S. Bailey, of the University of Kansas, publish the results of a series of experiments designed to test the delicacy of the sense of smell. "Their conclusions," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "will be a surprise to many, as they show that this sense is in general much more delicate in men than in women. The substances used in the tests were cyanide of potassium, bromide, extract of garlic, nitrite of amyl, oil of cloves, prussic acid, oil of lemon and oil of wintergreen. A series of solutions of decreasing strength, until it was impossible to detect the substances by smell, was employed. It was found that to detect the presence of cyanide of potassium one part in 109,140 parts of water was required for the male observers, and one part in 9,002 parts for the other sex, a proportion of more than twelve to one in favor of the former. To detect bromine the proportion was more than three to one; for extract of garlic, a little less than six to four; for nitrite of amyl, nearly eight to three, and for oil of cloves, over eight to five. Of all the substances used it will be observed that woman is most sensitive to the last-named, and the instinct which impels the males of the race to have recourse to this essence under certain circumstances seems to be founded on a fact in nature. For prussic acid, oil of lemon and oil of wintergreen the proportions were over six to one, nearly three to one and a little over two to one respectively. In no instance was the sense of smell found to be more delicate in woman than in man. Other interesting facts were also brought out in the experiments. It was discovered that some individuals of both sexes were unable to discover prussic acid in solutions that were strong enough to nearly overpower others. Others again could detect it in solutions so weak that chemical tests failed to show its presence. As we have remarked, these results are unexpected, for the universal supposition has been that women are more sensitive to both agreeable and unpleasant odors."

Their Poetry.

Any one who has attempted to write poetry "on time" instead of inspiration will appreciate the difficulties of the member of a certain class in English composition. On Monday morning the writer's teacher announced that on the ensuing Friday each pupil would be expected to bring a verse of original poetry. The result is appended:

I once di I have a little boat,
But ah, I haven't got it now!
The thing it could not keep afloat,
But kept my brothers in a *Row*.

The second was on a favorite topic with poets:

"Love," sings the jay-bird to his mate,
"Is what all folks should cultivate!"

After a long pause, evidently, there was added to this:

I'd druther be a cow or Hen,
Than earn a livin' by my Pen!
There!

The next was excellent, and to the point:

Some folks likes lots of poitree;
A little is enuff for me.

The next is suggestive of experience:

School—school—school—
I like, I like my school,
But do not like—not like
No rule but the golden rule.

The grammar suffered in the next, but it was original:

They is some people in this world
What is orful Ass;
They'd hustle out the Sun an Mune,
To light the sky with Gass!

Pressing the Suit.

"Oh! tailor, press my suit to-day,"
The young man cried in sorrow;
"Because my girl expects that I
Will press my suit to-morrow."

"These clothes I wear are thin and old,
And scarcely worth a hooter,
And such a suitor as I am
I'm sure would never suit her."

"Of course," the tailor said with glee,
To see the young man's sorrow:
"My lawyer has your last year's bills,
He'll press the suit to-morrow."
—*Washington Critic.*

IN EXILE

I see a fireside far away;
I count each dear, accustomed chair,
The gentle glance, the faces gay—
I see it all, and would be there.

The children climb their father's knees;
The mother strokes her baby's hair;
In happly groups of twos and threes
They laugh and chat—would I were there!

The lamp its mellow radiance sheds;
The firelight flickers softly where
Two little brown and golden heads
Are lowly bent at evening prayer.

What of the lonely leagues between?
I see it plain—I see it fair!
I see, who am myself unseen—
For oh! my homesick heart is there!
—*Anna F. Burnham, in Good Housekeeping.*

A CALICO FROCK.

BY GEORGE MARTIAL.

It wasn't a hot day, nor a cold day, nor a damp day, but it was an atrocious day, a clammy day, an unbearable day, a day that made your clothes stick to you like poor relations, that brought out cold sweats on pitchers and goblets, that made your back a race-course for contemptible little chills and the rest of your body a target for a thousands invisible pins and needles, that made the grasshopper a burden and the dusty, begrimed city a pandemonium, that made Solomon Griggs, bachelor, of the firm of Griggs, Makem & Co., the great clothing merchants, shut up his ledger with a bang and start for the country by the next train, remarking to old Grimesby, the head clerk, "that the city was stifling." To which that worthy replied: "So it is, but how about the feller that can't get out of it and must stay to be choked?"—a problem which I suspect our friend of the firm of Griggs, Makem & Co. troubled his head very little about, being just then busy in looking into the dusty recesses of that picture gallery which memory furnishes and arranges for us all, as a single landscape hanging there. A low house with mossy, over-hanging eaves, standing on the slope of a green hill, shaded by branching elms, with level fields stretching off in the foreground toward the sparkling water on one side and dusky woods on the other, and there, dusty, sweating and tired, Solomon found himself just about sunset. Out came a ruddy-cheeked, smiling old lady in a cap and apron, that had attained a state of snowy perfection unknown to city laundresses.

"Why, bless me if it isn't little Sol! Why, who'd a thought of seeing you?" and she folded the stalwart bearded man in as warm an embrace as though he were in reality still the little Sol of former days.

"And how do you do, Sol? Come in, come in; don't stand out there. You know the little path and the way to the pantry yet. I dare say. Come in; you needn't start back—its only Rachel."

"But I didn't know you had any young ladies with you, Aunt Hester."

"It's only Rachel, I tell you—Rachel Hart, the seamstress. Are there no women in your city, that you are afraid to face a little country girl?"

"Little indeed," thought Solomon, as he acknowledged his aunt's somewhat peculiar introduction—and not pretty, either—with large eyes of that uncertain gray that sometimes beams darkly blue and then deepens into brown; with a smooth, low forehead and light brown hair drawn tightly across each ear, just revealing its crimson tips; a face irregularly featured, and rendered still more striking by the singular contrast between its extreme pallor and the intensely scarlet lips—the personification of neatness, the embodiment of reserve.

"An odd little person," thought Solomon, "but it's none of my business!" and dismissing her from his mind, he proceeded to the much more important business of making himself perceptible at Aunt Hester's tea table.

Solomon did ample justice to the snowy bread, golden butter and luscious strawberries, and later, as that worthy was indulging in a stroll across the fields, he lifted up his eyes, and beheld the little seamstress, whose existence he had quite forgotten, under a venerable cherry tree, making desperate efforts to seize a tempting branch on its lowest boughs—looking almost pretty with her flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes.

Now Sol was a gallant man—decidedly the preux chevalier of the firm of Griggs, Makem & Co.; so that whenever, as had once or twice happened, a petticoat ventured into the mouldy shades of that establishment Sol was the man whom destiny and the other partners selected to parley with the enemy.

Advancing, therefore, with a happy mixture of confidence and condescension, Sol plucked the cherries and was about to present them when independence in a calico frock stepped back with a cool:

"Keep them yourself, sir; I don't care for them."

"I thought you wanted them!" stammered Sol.

"So I did, because they were difficult to obtain. Had they been on your aunt's table, I would not have touched them. It is the glow of triumph that gives a pleasure to its zest. Eat the cherries yourself, and good evening, sir."

"Stop a moment!" said Sol, not a little astonished; "that is—I mean—permit me to accompany you!"

"No, you would expect me to entertain you, and that would be too much trouble."

"But if, instead, I should entertain you?"

"You cannot."

"Why?"

"You could tell me nothing new. You are only a crucible for converting bales of cloth into the precious ore that all the world goes mad after. No doubt you are all very well in your way, but there are alchemists who could transmute our humdrum daily life into golden verse or heavenly thought. To such a one I might listen; but you and I have nothing in common."

"Not even our humanity?" asked Solomon.

The stern face of the young girl softened a little, but only for a moment.

"No!" she answered, angrily, "not even that. I, you know, am made of the inferior clay—you of the pure porcelain. Do you not remember how even good, kind Aunt Hester told you there were no young ladies with her, only the seamstress. You are slightly bored already, and think me odd enough to amuse you for a while; but if some of these gay ladies—among whom I hear you are such a favorite—were to come here, you would not even know me. Good evening, sir."

"What a furious little radical," thought Sol, with an uneasy laugh, as he watched her retreating figure. After all, he was not quite sure that she had not spoken the truth.

If the calico frock had been a flounced silk, for instance, how many degrees more deferential would have been his manner in presenting the cherries?

Query the second:

If the calico frock had been walking down Broadway about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, would he, Solomon Griggs, of Griggs, Makem & Co., as willingly escort it as across those green fields where, if the robins and bluebirds did make remarks, it was in their own language?

Sol couldn't answer the questions satisfactorily, but he went to bed and dreamed all night of the little Diogenes in her calico frock.

That week and the next week he waited patiently for the first glimpse of that remarkable garment coming around the corner, but in vain. And when, in such a very careless manner that it was quite remarkable, he wondered audibly "where that odd little girl lived whom he saw on the eve of his arrival," Aunt Hester answered, dryly: "Away up—thereabouts," pointing with her hand. She boarded, she believed, with some queer sort of folks there; though, for that matter, she was queer enough herself. And this was absolutely all she would say on the subject.

The next day Sol took it upon himself to wander up that way, "thereabouts," and was rewarded with a glimpse of the calico frock going through a broken gate; and, following it closely, came up with the wearer as she was about to enter the dilapidated front door, at which piece of impertinence she was so much incensed as to turn very red, while tears actually started to her eyes.

"What do you want!" she asked, sharply enough.

"To see you!" replied Sol, who, taken by surprise, could think of nothing but the truth.

"Well, you have seen me—now go!"

"But it's a warm day, and I am very tired!"

"I can't help that. It's not my fault—is it."

"You might ask me to walk in and sit down, if you were not as hard hearied as a Huron!"

"This is not my house."

"You would then, if it were?"

"I don't say that."

"Well, then, I am thirsty—give me a glass of water."

"There is the well, and an iron cup fastened to it by a chain, help yourself.

"You inhospitable little misanthrope!—"

"But she was gone; and the next time he inquired for her, Aunt Hester told him, with a malicious twinkle of the eye, that she was gone to the city.

Perhaps the good soul had been troubled with visions of a future Mrs. Griggs, and was not altogether displeased that an insurmountable barrier was placed between "that odd Rachel Hart and her nephew Sol, who was a good boy, but didn't know the ways of women."

Be that as it may, her joy was shortly turned into mourning, for Solomon received dispatches requiring his immediate presence in the city. At least so he said, for Aunt Hester was immovable in her conviction that "that Rachel was somehow at the bottom of it." She even hinted as much to Solomon when he bade her good-bye; but he only laughed, and told her to take care of herself.

After all, business could not have been so very pressing, as he spent the greater portion of his time wandering through lanes and back streets, not unfrequently dashing down alleys with the inexplicable exclamation of "That's her!" from whence he always returned very red in the face and sheepish in expression.

Three months had passed away, when he nearly ran against a little woman, who looked up in his face with a sardonic smile.

"Your eyesight is not so good in the city, Mr. Griggs. You don't know me here."

"Rachel!—Miss Hart, I have been looking for you everywhere. I—I—where do you live?"

She hesitated a moment, then said shortly: "Come and see." And turning, led the way through narrow streets, reeking with filth and teeming with a wretched population, up a flight of broken stairs, into a dingy little room, whose only redeeming feature was its perfect cleanliness.

"Will you be seated, Mr. Griggs?" she asked with a scornful smile. "Now that you know my residence, I trust that I may have the pleasure of seeing you frequently."

"And you live in this den," asked Solomon, heedlessly of her sarcasm. "How do you support yourself?"

"By my needle."

"And how much does it take to keep up this magnificent style of living?"

"By unremitting exertion I can earn two dollars a week."

"Great heavens! why didn't you come to me?"

"For two excellent reasons: First, I should not have known where to have found you; second, I should not have come if I had."

"Of course not. Your pride is to you meat and drink. Still you might have come. We are in want of hands."

"I do not believe it. You wish to cheat me into accepting alms."

"There is our advertisement, read it for yourself!" pulling a paper from his pocket.

The sunken eyes gleamed eagerly—she was human after all, and was even then suffering the pangs of hunger.

"Mr. Griggs, I believe you are a good man," she said, bursting into tears. "I will work for you gladly. I am starving."

And she did work, early and late, spite of Solomon's entreaties, refusing to accept anything but her wages, declining to receive his visits, sending back his gifts, steadily refusing above all to become his wife, though she softened wonderfully toward him.

"You are rich—I am poor!" she said, in reply to his passionate arguments. "You are handsome—I am ugly; the world would laugh and your family be justly offended!"

"I have no family, and as for the world, let it laugh; I dare be happy in spite of it."

"I will not have you."

"Do you not love me?"

"I will not have you," and with that answer Solomon was obliged to rest contented.

Time passed on—a financial crisis came, and with hundreds of others down went the house of Griggs, Makem & Co.

Solomon sat in his office gloomily brooding over his ruin, gloomily thinking of the woman whose love he had so long and fruitlessly striven to win, darkly wondering if it were not better to cut short an aimless, hopeless, blighted life. In the little drawer on the right lay a brace of pistols, a present from young Makem when he went to California. Solomon took them out—they were loaded—it was but to raise them so, adjust the trigger so, and—

"Lady wants to see you, sir,"

"Can't see her, sir. What can a woman want here? Shut the door; if any one calls, say I'm out."

Once more he took up the pistol, but this time it dropped from his nerveless hand, for a pair of arms were round his neck and two clear gray eyes looked lovingly in his, while the voice that was sweetest to him whispered to him softly:

"When you were rich, I rejected you. Now that you are poor I came to ask if you will take me?"

And Solomon, like a sensible man, put up the pistols and took the "calico frock" instead.—*New York Mercury.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The official investigations made in Prussia relative to the causes of mine explosions show, among other things, that many explosions attributed to fire damp, or outbursts of gas, are really due to the fine coal dust in the mines.

The power for the electric railroad at Toronto, Canada, costs only $2 a day. The equipment for 1 1-2 miles of road cost $9,000; the receipts are $500 a month, and after all expenses are paid a profit of 75 per cent. is realized.

Cold-air machinery has been successfully used in the construction of a tunnel at Stockholm by freezing the gravel before the excavation and keeping it in that condition until the lining was in position. In this way several large buildings have been underpinned.

Of interest to engineers is a tell-tale paint, the invention of an Englishman. If the bearings of the engine are covered with this paint, the abnormal color of which is a brilliant red, and such bearings run hot, the paint will darken in color, until at 180° Fahrenheit it is quite brown. As the paint cools it recovers its original hue.

A Hungarian engineer has been using dynamite at Pesth for driving piles. He placed an iron plate, fifteen inches in diameter and three and three-quarter inches thick, in a perfectly horizontal position on the pile to be driven. A dynamite cartridge in the form of a disk, containing seventeen and one-half ounces of dynamite, it is placed on the iron plate and exploded by electricity.

Nearly all kinds of minerals are abundant in Japan, but mining and metallurgy, although practiced to some extent for centuries, do not take the prominence that would be expected, when we remember that some of the most exquisite specimens of hammered iron and bronze work to be found in important collections to day, are the production of Japanese artisans of one thousand years ago. The government, however, is extending aid to these and to many other industries, in a spirit as intelligent as it is liberal.

By a new process of toughening wood, it is claimed that the effect produced upon whitewood is such that a cold chisel is required in order to split it—this result being accomplished by a special method of steaming the timber and submitting it to end pressure. By this means the cells and fibres are compressed into one compact mass, and some of the timber, commonly considered unfit for use in such work as carriage building, for example, can be made valuable by this means as a substitute for ash, hickory, etc. This method is applicable, of course, only to wood in comparatively small quantities or sizes.

An English naturalist remarks that it is a sad reflection that, while the turbot lays 14,000,000 eggs, not more than one, on an average, ever lives to reach maturity. In fish, generally, it takes yearly at least 100,000 eggs for each individual to keep up the average of its species. In frogs and amphibians a few hundreds are amply sufficient. Reptiles often lay a much smaller number. In birds, which hatch their own eggs and feed their young, from two to ten eggs per annum are quite sufficient to replenish the earth. Among mammals, three or four at a birth is a rare number, and many of the larger sorts produce one calf or foal at a time only. In the human race at large, a total of five or six children for each married couple during a whole life-time makes up sufficiently for infant mortality and all other sources of loss, though among savages a far higher rate is usually necessary. In England an average of four and a half children per family suffices to keep the population stationary.

Grant's Old Servant Talks.

"When did Grant realize the fact of his approaching death?" a Cleveland *Leader* representative asked Harrison, the body servant of General Grant.

"It was at Dr. Douglass's office, in New York," Harrison replied. "He was alone with Dr. Douglas and myself. Grant had just had an examination of his throat, and he asked Dr. Douglas if he could assure him that his trouble would not develop into a cancer. Douglas told him that he could not assure him of this fact, but that he hoped he might be able to cure him. General Grant then said: 'If you think thus, Dr. Douglas, there is hope for me.' Soon after this Grant's carriage came and we went away. As we drove off he told me not to say anything to the family as to what Dr. Douglas had said. Throughout his whole sickness General Grant's family never knew how much pain he suffered. From the time of his sickness till his death, I was not two hours absent from him. Many nights he would walk the floor all night. When the family would ask him in the morning how he had rested, he would say, 'pretty well,' and would try to appear cheerful. He had the most terrible pain all the time, and I don't think he had a moment's cessation of pain during those last months. He felt greatly relieved when he had finished his book and his happiest days were those just before his death. During his whole sickness he never grew irritable or lost his temper. He was the kindest man I ever knew and he had a great love for his family. Mrs. Grant called him Ulysses and she was very fond of him. He always called her Mrs. Grant and he was certainly one of the best of husbands."

Mexico's Silver Wealth.

Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, says that the interior of Mexico is the richest known argentiferous section in the whole world. The fact was long ago established that a metaliferous vein runs without interruption through the entire length of the cordillera of Anahuac, extending from the Sierra Madre in Sonora, near the northern border, to the gold deposits of Oaxaca, in the extreme south of Mexico. This exhaustless vein traverses no less than seventeen States, and since the day of its discovery its mineral yield has been more than $4,000,000,000 worth. And yet these valuable sources of wealth are estimated to be more than 1 per cent. of the undeveloped and undiscovered whole.—*Mexico Two Republics.*

Suitable name for a lawyer's daughter.—Sue.

THE POWER OF DYNAMITE.

HOW IT MAY BE APPLIED IN NAVAL WARFARE.

The Way in Which the Inflexible, England's Mightiest Warship, Can be Destroyed—War Balloons.

Dynamite, a fluid capable of spontaneous ignition, the fumes from which are penetrating and killing, are, according to Professor Mezzeroff, to be the destroyers of future armies and navies. Gatling and siege guns, mortars, shrapnel, the thunderous charge of cavalry, the terrible bayonet charges of the infantry, are all, in the Professor's opinion, to give place to dynamite and the fluid which, he says, England already knows how to make, and which an enterprising people like the Americans ought to use if they get into a fight with another nation.

In a talk with a New York *Sun* reporter allusion was made to the big ironclads of England, France, Italy, and Germany, and the Professor was quite disgusted when he spoke of how defenceless America would be should one of the thunderers be sent across the ocean to bombard New York. "The English warship Inflexible," he said, "is invulnerable against all the warships of the United States, and there is no way by which she could be destroyed but by torpedoes. The United States haven't even a torpedo boat that could approach her. Why? Because they are old-fashioned, and consist only of a spar thirty or forty feet long attached to a small boat. The Inflexible while at anchor has netting around her to the distance of thirty feet, and at night she is brilliantly illuminated with electric lights to reveal the approach of an enemy. If one of our little torpedo boats attempted to get near her she would down with her launch in a jiffy, and direct one of her torpedoes, steered by electricity, right I ang into her, and then where would Uncle Sam's tuppenny torpedo boat be! In addition, the Inflexible carries a number of Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss machine guns, which can throw bullets of compressed steel, weighing from one to six pounds, and throw anywhere from two to 1,500 per minute. Then she has four eighty-ton guns, each capable of throwing a solid shot weighing 2,000 pounds. Ask of the winds where America's navy would be if the Inflexible ever got down-right mad."

The Professor said the foregoing was only part of the Inflexible's load of misery. "Why," he said, "she could stand seven miles out to sea and throw shot and shell slap bang into New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey, and set fire to them in a few hours. She could do this with shells filled with the spontaneous burning fluid to which I passingly alluded a few moments ago. This fluid is a combination of white phosphorus dissolved by bi-sulphide of carbon. The shell is filled with it, and when it strikes the fluid ignites, and no living being can stand the fumes from the fluid longer than a minute. England has 20,000 of these shells lying in Woolwich Arsenal ready to be filled on the shortest possible order. The Inflexible could throw a shell every minute for hours, and New York would be destroyed in no time."

"How could the Inflexible be destroyed?" asked the reporter.

"Well, her walls are forty-eight inches thick opposite the engines and her magazine, twenty-four inches of which are steel plate, and this armor extends ten or twelve feet under water. A torpedo boat would require to strike her at least fourteen feet below the water line, where the armor is but twenty-four inches thick. America has nothing that could do even that. Wasn't it shown at the trials of the 100-ton Armstrong gun at Spezzia that the projectile from even that tremendous gun could only pierce twenty-two-inch armor? The projectiles from America's biggest gun would do no more injury to the Inflexible than if they were so much hail."

"Then how could we fight a vessel with such powerful engines of war?"

"There are two ways by which we could destroy her. One is to build a few fast cruisers of say three thousand tons displacement, and send half a dozen of them against her at the same time. While they were pouring their fire into her two or three more could go at her full speed and ram her. The Inflexible cannot lower her eighty-ton gun below an angle of ten degrees, so the cruisers couldn't be hurt by them much at short range. Then the cruisers that had rammed her could throw on to her deck shells filled with the spontaneous burning fluid. The Inflexible is fireproof? Why, of course she is, but the fumes from the fluid would kill all the men on board. That is one way of getting rid of the Inflexible. The other way would be to build torpedo boats at least one hundred feet long, with a speed of forty knots an hour, having reversible engines, and the boat so constructed that the highest part of the deck would only be one foot above the water. The bullets from the machine guns on the Inflexible would fall harmlessly upon the little boat and at her rate of speed it would be impossible to train the eighty-tonners on her, as it takes several minutes to get them into position. Our torpedo boat should have in her bow a gun at least fourteen feet under water which could throw a contact torpedo that would strike the Inflexible below her twenty-four inch armor plates. The torpedo could be thrown just as well under the water as above. In addition to this she should carry a hollow steel tube of great power which could be run out seventy-five feet when she comes within short distance of the enemy. On the end of this tube should be a three hundred pound dynamite torpedo which would explode the moment it came in contact with the sides of the Inflexible. To be perfectly scientific our new torpedo boat should have as I maintained eight years ago, another tube and a force pump to throw this spontaneous burning fluid in bulk on the enemy's deck. Such a boat could be built for $100,000. The cruiser New York is to cost $3,500,000. Thirty-five torpedo boats that could defy the world could be built for that price. Moreover, these torpedo boats could go through any sea. They should be built in life-saving sections, six feet square, with walls about eight feet thick, of cork-wood dipped in boiling paraffice oil. Then to render her invulnerable against the Inflexible's machine guns and large projectiles, her deck should be made of compressed steel at least fifteen inches thick, laid upon a composite material, so that if it were even possible for the enemy to throw on to her deck dynamite shells of any size the force of the explosion would exhaust itself on the chrome-steel deck and the tough composite beneath would yield only somewhat to the remainder of the explosive force."

Another idea of the Professor's is that Congress should appropriate $2,000,000 right away for the construction of fifty large war balloons to take the place of ironclads. These balloons should be able to carry 5,000 pounds of the spontaneous burning fluid, to be used as follows:

"The balloon car should contain an apparatus by which a steel wire and anchor could be lowered and the balloon be thus moored as near the fleet as possible. Down this same wire contact torpedoes should be lowered into the ocean; so made as to float ten feet under water and placed so that the tide would carry them to the ironclads of the enemy; each two of these torpedoes should be attached, say thirty feet apart, so that they would be almost sure to catch the war ships. Other torpedoes containing the spontaneous burning fluid should be dropped into the ocean, and so made that they would explode the moment they struck the water. By such a use of high explosives, if two balloons were to attack each vessel the entire fleet could be soon destroyed.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

A *Popular Science Monthly* writer says monkeys have conversations.

The Chinese have a custom of wearing two watches, because if "one makes sick and die, other live."

A Hindoo made a wager that he would gaze at the sun for ten hours. At the end of the seventh hour he fell down in a fit and died.

In 1873 there were 349 colleges proper in the United States. Of these colleges ten were established before the close of the Revolution in 1788. Among the entire number, only fifty-seven are non-sectarian.

The hired labor of Mexico is described as low-priced but not cheap. In their own small farming, the Mexicans still plow with a stick, cut wheat with the small sickle, thresh with animals treading on the grain, and then cleaning this in the wind.

There appears to be no doubt that the Egyptian obelish in Central Park is still decaying, notwithstanding the application of hot paraffine to its surface. It may yet be necessary to enclose it in a glass structure in order to save it from total disintegration.

The bride's veil originated in the Anglo-Saxon custom of performing the marriage ceremony under a square piece of cloth held at each corner over the bridegroom and bride to conceal the latter's blushes. The veil was not used at the marriage of widows.

A remarkable illustration of the enduring character of human hair may be seen in the British Museum, where has been placed a wig, lately found in a temple at Thebes, which is supposed to have been worn by an Egyptian priest at a period not less than 3,400 years ago.

Many persons begin to show gray hairs while they are yet in their twenties, and some while in their teens. This does not by any means argue a premature decay of the constitution. It is a purely local phenomenon, and may co-exist with unusual bodily vigor. The celebrated author and traveler, George Borrow, turned quite gray before he was thirty, but was an extraordinary swimmer and athlete at sixty-five.

The Largest Farm in the World.

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south and twenty-five miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager, Mr. J. B. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throws the great Dalrymple farm of Dakota into the shade completely. He was cornered by a reporter at the St. James Hotel and asked to give the particulars of his gigantic enterprise. "The million and a half acres of land in our tract," Mr. Watkins said, "was purchased in 1883 from the State of Louisiana and from the United States Government. At that time it was a vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers of the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 60,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My first work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. The land I found to best adapted to rice, sugar, corn, and cotton.

"All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide for instance, and place an engine at each side. These engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting, and cultivating is done in a like manner. In fact, there is not a draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice factory, a bank, a shipyard and a rice mill."
—*Missouri Republican.*

Victims of the Apaches.

"Charley McComas did not live long after his father and mother were killed by the Apaches," said P. C. Pettibone, of Tombstone, A. T., at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. "As soon as Judge McComas and his wife were slain and stripped of their valuables the Indians hurried to the mountains with their little captive. Months afterward I learned from a Carlos Agency Apache that the boy was unable to keep up with the fleeing redskins, and had been turned over to the Apache children, at whose hands he suffered a horrible death. From this Indian I learned that the boy, after having been stripped of his clothes, was stabbed and stoned to death by these little red fiends and his body tossed over a precipice. All these reports about Charley being alive are merely bosh. The little fellow was slain a few days after his father and mother met their fate."—*Chicago Herald.*

Dr. Macgowan has sent to the Agricultural Bureau, through Consul-General Kennedy of Shanghai, a collection of shoes made of rice straw, and worn by laboring people in the south of China. Dr. Macgowan sends them, suggesting the introduction of rice-straw shoemaking into the rice-producing regions of the South.

The 125 steamships plying between the United States and Europe cost $100,000,000, employ 17,750 men, spend $1,000,000 a month for coal, carry 500,000 passengers a year, and earn $22,000,000 for passage money, exclusive of what is paid for freight.

THE RIGHT ROAD.

"I have lost the road to happiness—
Does any one know it, pray?
I was dwelling there when the morn was fair
But somehow I wandered away.

"I saw rare treasures in scenes of pleasures,
And ran to pursue them, when lo!
I had lost the path to happiness
And I knew not whither to go.

"I have lost the way to happiness—
Oh, who will lead me back?"
Turn off from the highway of selfishness
To the right—up duty's track!

Keep straight along and you can't go wrong,
For as sure as you live, I say,
The fair, lost fields of happiness
Can only be found that way.
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the N. Y. World.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

There is no disputing the fact that the judge has his share of the trials of life.—*Merchant Traveler.*

To stand well in the eyes of the ladies, it is only necessary to give them your seat in a street car.—*Life.*

A poem recently printed is entitled: "Smile Whenever You Can." It was not written by a Prohibitionist, we believe.—*New York Graphic.*

An exchange publishes a poem on "The Western Lyre." It's probably about a man who had some mining share to sell.—*Merchant Traveler.*

More pointed than polite. Wife—"You haven't been inside a church since we were married—there!" Husband—"No; a burnt child dreads the fire."—*Judge.*

The jackasses by precedent,
Or so his antics teach;
That is to say—his argument
Consists in backward reach.
—*Siftings.*

In the country: "And the air is healthy in this village?" "Excellent, monsieur, excellent. One can become a centenarian here in a little while."—*French Fun.*

Wild bachelor button is a fashionable flower for millinery purposes. We think there is something wrong about this, however. What makes the bachelor wild is that he has no button.—*Tid-Bits.*

A scientific writer tells how water can be boiled in a sheet of writing paper. We don't doubt it. We have known a man to write a few lines on a sheet of writing paper that kept him in hot water for three years.—*Brodette.*

"So you think Friday is an unlucky day, do you, Edith?" "Yes, indeed, I do, ma'am. "And why do you think it is unlucky?" "Well, you see, we always have fish on Friday, and I just abominate fish."—*Youkers Statesman.*

Barber—"Sir, you're getting bald rapidly. I have a most excellent remedy." Old Gentleman—"Never mind. I'm just yearning to be entirely bald." "Eh? Why, that's a remarkable desire." "No, it isn't. I've got a terribly wicked son, and I'm determined that he shan't bring my gray hairs in sorrow to the grave."—*Philadelphia Call.*

When "woman rules the roast," good sirs
Does she rule it with a pen,
A pencil, chalk or crayon, sirs;
Come, tell us, married men!

That is a mooted question, sirs,
But, midst the quarrel's din,
Some rule with rods of iron, sirs,
Some use the rolling pin.
—*Goodall's Sun.*

Popular Names of Cities

Baltimore—Monumental City.
Boston—Modern Athens; Hub of the Universe.
Brooklyn—City of Churches.
Chicago—Garden City.
Cincinnati—Queen City; Porkopolis; Paris of America.
Cleveland—Forest City.
Detroit—City of the Straits.
Indianapolis—Railroad City.
Keokuk, Iowa—Gate City.
Louisville—Falls City.
Lowell—City of Spindles.
Milwaukee—Cream City (from the color of its bricks.)
Nashville—City of Rocks.
New Haven—City of Elms.
New Orleans—Crescent City.
New York—Gotham; Manhattan; Empire City.
Philadelphia—Quaker City; City of Brotherly Love.
Pittsburg—Smoky City; Iron City.
Portland—Forest City.
Rochester, N. Y.—Flour City; Flower City.
St. Louis—Mound City.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1887.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—We were shown a few days since, a letter from an enterprising and wealthy Northern gentleman, who wishes to come South and engage in the rock quarrying business, and asks for information as to granite in this vicinity suitable for building purposes. In answer we mention a few: A few miles east of town is the Masten, Flat Rock, and several other quarries. On the west almost within sight of town are several, although undeveloped. North west, near Pfafftown, 10 miles distant, is Pfaff's Limekiln. Near Germanton, 14 miles, are valuable marble and limestone beds, not forgetting the interesting petrified forest. These "rock beds" will be near the Yadkin Valley Railroad, now being built. The most valuable granite quarry is near Kernersville on the N. W. N. C. Railroad, and only 11 miles from Salem. Below Waughtown, on the old Plank road, is the Weevil quarry. This will give some idea of the "rock capacity" of this section.

—There are again rumors of war in Europe.

—John Roach, the government ship-builder, is dead.

—Prince Bismark's army bill has been defeated in Germany.

—Walter L. Bingham is said to have been seen in Catskill, N. Y., recently.

—16 of the dead of the wrecked ship Elizabeth were buried at Norfolk on the 15th.

— The public debt statement shows a reduction during the month of December of a little over $8,000,000.

—J. A. Gray has been elected President of the Greensboro National Bank, in place of Jesse H. Lindsay, deceased.

—The first quarterly meeting for the Yadkinville circuit, Yadkin Co., will be held at Yadkinville, the 26th and 27th of February, 1887.

—Thanks for a copy of the Philadelphia *Times* Almanac. It is a valuable publication, full of statistics and other useful information.

—Mr. J. H. Welborn, a prominent lawyer of Lexington, died at his home on last Sunday. He had been in delicate health for some time.

—Gen. Hazen, chief signal service officer, died suddenly at Washington City on Monday last. Lieutenant Greely, of Arctic fame, is spoken of as his successor.

—The Richmond & West Point Terminal Company have secured control of the East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Railroad for $4,400,000 in cash and 40,000 shares of Terminal stock at 40. —*Star.*

—The Reidsville *Times* learns that Hon. James W. Reid has made satisfactory arrangements with his creditors, and that he will soon come back to Rockingham county.

—*Harper's Weekly* for Jan. 15th, contains a supplement continuing the articles on the "New South." Four papers illustrate the industries of Richmond, Va. Appropriate articles accompany the illustrations, making it an unusually attractive number.

—At the burning of the Terre Haute distillery in Indiana, on the 15th, not less than 65,600 gallons of high wines, and 20,000 gallons low wines and whiskey destroyed. A large amount of rye, malt and oats and about 10,000 bushels of corn were destroyed: a watchman is also missing.

—In the State Legislature the bill favorable to mechanics and laborers which passed the HOUSE on Friday last, was originated by Mr. Sutton, and has considerable merit. It provides, we learn (for the bill has not yet been printed) that the owner of the building shall require the production of receipts and an affidavit from the contractor to the effect that he has paid his mechanics and laborers in full before a final settlement is made.—*Visitor.*

—The total recognized State debt is $12,627,000. The total amount of bonds exchanged to November 30th last was $10,507,000, for which $3,045,000 in new 4 per cent were issued. The total amount of old bonds outstanding is $2,120,000. The Treasurer recommends that the bond-redemption law be extended until January 1, 1889. Of the bonds issued in aid of the construction of the North Carolina railroad the commissioners have received for exchange $2,577,000, for which new 6 per cent. bonds have been issued, leaving only $218,000 not exchanged. Of these the United States Treasury holds $128,000 which it will not exchange.

—A. Caton, of Davie county, N.C., was arrested on Christmas day at Cheraw, S. C., on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner J. O. Todd, charged with a conspiracy with other parties to defraud the government by removing stamps from spirit casks. A hearing was had on Saturday, G. M. Bulla, of this State, and Capt. A. A. Pollock, of Cheraw, representing the defendant. He was released on bail of $2 500 and bound over to the May term of the Federal court of Charleston,—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 11.—No business of general interest.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced:

To abolish the county board of education.

To abolish the county government for Edgecombe county.

To provide for working the public roads by taxation.

To repeal the law allowing agricultural liens.

To better regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in the State.

To repeal the appropriation to the University.

To extend the jurisdiction of magistrates in criminal cases.

To repeal the insurance law in so far as it relates to the limited liability.

In general business, a resolution endorsing President Cleveland in the appointment of J. C. Matthews, col., recorder of deeds, at Washington, D. C., introduced by J. H. Williamson, col., was lost by a vote of 3 ayes, 107 nays.

The following committees were appointed: Internal improvements, Pearson, chairman; rules, Holt; railways, &c., Hayes; corporations, Ewart; immigration, McMillan; public buildings and grounds, Paschal; military affairs, and library, Pearson; private bids, Bennett.

SENATE, Jan. 12.—The following business bills, etc., were introduced:

To amend the charter of Chapel Hill.

Bill to pay mileage to special veniremen.

Bill to pay the several county board of convassers.

Bill to amend sections 2016 and 2022 of the Code, and to repeal section 2057, passed its third reading. [Section 2059 of the Code releases from working the public roads justices of the peace, constables, ferrymen, keepers of public grist mills, county commissioners, teachers and pupils of schools and lock-keepers on public canals.]

Bill to extend the time for the Sheriff of Alexander county to settle State taxes until the first Monday in May, 1887. Passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad Company.

Bill to incorporate the Concord Female Academy passed its second and third reading.

HOUSE.—A resolution was introduced protesting against the repeal of the civil service bill.

Bill to work the public roads by taxation.

Pearson's resolution on the Blair bill, and the Internal Revenue was taken up. The report from the majority of the committee was unfavorable, and simply urged our members in Congress to repeal the Internal Revenue. The majority report in favor of Pearson's resolution created a long debate, in which Leaser, Holt, Overman and York engaged.

SENATE, Jan. 13.—The following bills were introduced:

Bill to amend the law relating to the exportation of partridges from this State.

Bill to extend the charter of the Silver Valley and Thomasville Railroad Company, passed.

Bill to work certain convicts on the public roads, instead of imprisoning them, was lost.

HOUSE.—Bill to extend the time for the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to Mt. Airy and Patterson.

The bill giving justices of the peace jurisdiction in cases for carrying concealed weapons, and certain affrays, was unfavorably reported by the judiciary committee, but passed its second and third readings. The bill provides a fine not less than $10 nor more than $50.

The special order, being Mr. York's resolution in favor of the development of the infant industries of this and other States, was taken up. This resolution makes the matter of protection a leading issue.

Mr Leazer offered a substitute, and Mr. Pearson moved that the whole matter be postponed until the internal revenue question was disposed of, which motion was lost—yeas 49, nays 57.

Mr. Leazer's substitute was adopted—ayes 54, nays 51. The substitute embraces, in substance, Morrison's views on the tariff question.

SENATE, Jan. 14.—Mr. Warren introduced a bill to modify the provisions of the Code with regard to letting out of the public printing, leaving it to the Governor and others.

The Senate spent most of its session in discussing the bill to consolidate the Rutherford Railroad Construction Company, the Rutherford, Marion & Tennessee Railroad Company, and the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company.

HOUSE.—A resolution of a rather singular character was introduced by Ewart, a Republican, to raise a special committee to investigate the charge made by Mr. Overman yesterday that the Independents had made a bargain and sale

Bill by Holloway, for the better protection of laborers, and one by Mr. Tilley, to make an appropriation to the colored orphan asylum at Oxford.

Mr. Sutton's bill to better protect laborers and mechanics in securing payment for their work was taken up. He made an able speech in its favor, exposing the injustice done laborers by dishonest contractors. The bill passed by a unanimous vote.

The bill incorporating the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad Company passed its second reading. The line is to run from Atlanta to a point on the Carolina Central Railroad (probably Monroe).

The House passed a bill requiring private banks and bankers to make semi-annual statements to the State Treasurer.

A bill extending until January 1, 1889, the time for the settlement of the State debt passed.

The bill making an assault by waylaying any person, or by giving poison to any person, whether death result or not, a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, was passed.

The bill prohibiting justices of the peace from holding any other office was tabled, on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

The House passed the bill making the date of the beginning of the fall term of the Supreme Court the last Monday in September, instead of the first Monday in October.

A resolution of instruction to the Committee on Penal and Charitable Institutions and the Department of Agriculture to look into and report on the expenses, &c., of all these, was passed without much debate.

The House tabled the bill providing for working the public roads by taxation.

A bill forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors outside of incorporated cities and towns was re-referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

There was some discussion over a bill for the relief of the laboring classes. It was stated that these classes were demanding relief, and that if it were not granted there would be trouble. The House passed the bill. It raises a Committee on Labor.

A resolution, introduced by Dr. Worth, was passed, providing that the House do not entertain any bills for the incorporation of any enterprise in cases where these can be obtained under the general law in regard to corporations.—*Wil. Star.*

[Special to the Richmond Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 15.—Legislative sessions to-day in both branches were dull. A bill was introduced in the SENATE to increase the salaries of county superintendents of public instruction, and another that the tax on spirituous and malt liquors shall not exceed $500. A bill was passed repealing the act incorporating the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges of Knights of Honor. The House tabled a bill to so amend the Constitution as to increase the number of Supreme Court justices to five. Another bill of the same general character was at once introduced, and was made the special order for next Tuesday, when it is sure to cause a lively debate. A bill to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons in the State was passed after a long debate. It was contended that such a law was unconstitutional, but other members argued that if liquor could be prohibited weapons could also. The bill passed by a vote of 57 to 24.

The HOUSE had a lengthy debate on the bill to increase the powers of magistrates by giving them jurisdiction in cases of petty larceny where the amount involved does not exceed $5. The debate showed the great desire of the people for the extension of the jurisdiction of magistrates so as to relieve the superior courts of the pressure upon them, caused in a great part by just such petty cases. Great opposition to the lawyers was manifested in speeches of some of the members, who said that the people were glad that the lawyers were in such a small minority in this Legislature. The bill was finally passed.

Among the mass of bills passed only one other of some general importance, that being to relieve from examination attorneys from other States who wish to practice in N. C.

The memorial of the printers, book binders, and Knights of Labor in reference to an increase of pay for public printing was read in both houses and referred.

In the House, Speaker Webster announced Felton as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Dr. York, chairman of the House Committee on Privileges and Elections, says that the committee cannot possibly report to the House on contested election cases before the end of next week.

SENATE, Jan. 17.—Little business of importance was transacted.

A bill was introduced to repeal sections 2633 and 2634 of the law relating to scholarships. The two sections proposed to be repealed are those authorizing the commissioners of the several counties of the State to designate one native resident of each county for free tuition at the State University.

A resolution was passed proposing a joint committee of 3 on the part of the Senate and 5 on the part of the House to consider the condition of the laboring masses of North Carolina, and means for their relief and protection. Mr. Shober was appointed chairman of this committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE.—Bill to allow the shipment of quail from the county of Guilford. Bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a judge pro tem. in case of the sickness of one of the regular judges. Bill to confine the sale of spirituous liquors to incorporated towns. Bill to regulate the fees of Solicitors.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $700 for the arrest of Walter L. Bingham, the murderer of Miss Turlington, by a vote of ayes 76, nays 24.

Bills passed third reading, as follows: To make it a misdemeanor to secrete anything on which there is a lien. To allow sheriffs to collect arrears of taxes from 1881 to 1886 inclusive. To incorporate Charleston, in Swain county.

—Died in Raleigh, Tuesday, G. T. Stronach, one of the most prominent men in Raleigh, and who was well known throughout the State in mercantile circles.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, and have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own house work. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all diseases and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, Winston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,229,294 bales, of which 2,797,104 bales are American, as against 3,107,816 and 2,768,116 bales respectively last year. The receipts for the week at all interior towns were 59,865 bales, and the receipts from plantations were 109,408 bales. The crop in sight is 5,063,184 bales.

Perfect Hair

Indicates a natural and healthy condition of the scalp, and of the glands through which nourishment is obtained. When, in consequence of age and disease, the hair becomes weak, thin, and gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will strengthen it, restore its original color, promote its rapid and vigorous growth, and impart to it the lustre and freshness of youth.

I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time, and am convinced of its value. When I was 17 years of age my hair began to turn gray. I commenced using the Vigor, and was surprised at the good effects it produced. It not only restored the color to my hair, but so stimulated its growth, that I have now more hair than ever before.—J. W. Edwards, Coldwater, Miss.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING from debility and loss of appetite; if your stomach is out of order, or your mind confused; take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine will restore physical force and elasticity to the system, more surely and speedily than any tonic yet discovered.

For six months I suffered from liver and stomach troubles. My food did not nourish me, and I became weak and very much emaciated. I took six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured. —J. M. Palmer, Springfield, Mass. ††

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Goose-Bone Indications.

The goose-bone as a prophet of the winter weather has been before the people too long to require any introduction here. The bone and the secret of reading it has frequently been told, and those who watch for its yearly predictions fully understand these points. The bone this year is very plentifully marked, and though some find a mystery in its deep discolorations, all unite on the prophecy of exceedingly cold weather during January. There is more grease in the bone than usual, and the red stains are of a brighter hue, two strong signs of cold weather.

Throughout the three months of the winter there will be a great variety of weather; the indications of change are very general all along the bone, but wet and cold will predominate and good fires will be welcome all through.

January was to come in with a bluster,—rain, snow and cold,—just such weather as makes people feel best at home. Along about the 9th of the month, however, the lines on the bone become indistinct, indicating more pleasant weather. This, however, is only a prelude of what is to follow.

About the middle of the month red spots on the bone grow more brilliant, and the dark, greasy tracings spread out over the whole bone thus indicating very severe weather. Many well versed in gooseology say that they never saw the bone so terribly marked. A careful reading predicts a storm about the 16th of the month, followed by some of the coldest weather ever felt in this latitude; and when it is remembered that the mercury in many places has been 20 degrees below zero, some idea may be formed as to what to expect.

The storm here spoken of may be a few days earlier or later, as it is hard to single out the days on the bone, but along about the middle of January great storms and exceedingly cold weather may be looked for.

Upon the whole the month will show much snow, and the average temperature will be lower than probably we have ever known.

The first days of February will be cold, and if the little ground hog comes out on the 2d he will be in danger of freezing. After that the weather will moderate very decidedly, and the remainder of the month will be changeable, and with no remarkable weather. A kind of nondescript month that will have nothing particular to distinguish it from other Februaries.

Here the prophecy of the goose-bone ends.—*Charlotte Observer, 11th.*

Raleigh *Visitor:* To-day the N. C. Railroad put coal-burning engines on its passenger trains. The first one to come in was No. 644, on the train from the West this afternoon. There will be four of these engines put on now.——The Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened in their hall in this city on Tuesday evening last in its one hundredth annual communication, with Grand Master F. H. Busbee in the chair. There were nearly one hundred delegates in attendance. The reports of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and other officers were submitted, which showed the order to be in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master—Chas. H. Robinson, Wilmington; Deputy Grand Master—Samuel H. Smith Winston; Grand Senior Warden—H. A. Gudger, Asheville; Grand Junior Warden—John W. Cotton, Tarboro. The Directors and Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum submitted their reports, which represented the asylum as being liberally supported during the year.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark — QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

MRS. W. F. BROWN, 827 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

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Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
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Leader Corn Shellers,
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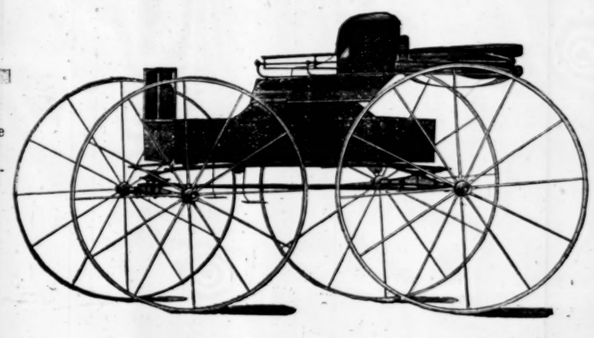
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



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Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

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Call or write before ordering elsewhere and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock unrivalled,—straight, nice, thrifty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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One and a Half Million of Trees and Vines Growing.

Parties wanting Trees, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine stock and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock consists of all the leading and new varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, (Standard and Dwarf), Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Cherries, Mulberries, Nectarines, Figs, Quinces, Gooseberries Raspberries, Currants, Pecans, English Walnuts, Japanese Persimmons, Strawberries, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c.; and in fact everything of the hardy class usually kept in a first class Nursery;

SUITABLE FOR NORTH CAROLINA and the Southern Border States.

New Fruits of special note are the Yellow Transparent Apple, Lady Ingold Peach, the Lawson, Keiffer, Lucy Duke and Beauort Pears, Lutie, Niagara and Georgia Grape, Wofford's Whiter.

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of M. M. STEIN, at a great sacrifice, we shall close out this

IMMENSE STOCK OF COODS

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CLOTHING, HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT AND BELOW COST.

The Goods are all new and stylish, Mr. Stein having sold all of his old goods at auction last Summer. This complete stock of goods must be sold within

NINETY DAYS

without fail. This is a genuine closing out sale and not a cleaning sale of old and shop-worn goods.

	Worth	We sell at
Mens' Worsted Suits,	$22.00	$13.90
Mens' Sack Suits, Square and Round,	18.00	11.75
Mens' all Wool Suits,	12.50	9.50
Mens' Good Wool Suits,	10.00	5 00
Mens' Overcoats, Finest Quality,	20.00	12.50

Good Overcoats from $2.00 to $5.00.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats at and below cost.

Mens' Fine Hats worth from $2.00 to $3.00 sold at from $1 to $1.75.

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Granite Front, next to Allen's Hardware Store.

WINSTON, N. C.

Winston, N. C., Dec. 23, 1886—3m.

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SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C

No. 28-tf.—July 15, 1886.

Read This and Think it Over!

DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano! If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who has worked at the manufacture of those Instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instrument on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years. Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so come and examine the

LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.

W. P. ORMSBY,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886.-1y.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 11.20 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 5.30 p. m.

☞ *The American Agriculturist*, one of the best papers published. Subscriptions received at this office.

—OFFICE CALENDARS for sale at Salem Bookstore cheap.

—The January meeting of the Salem C. L. S. C., will be held on Monday evening the 24th. Quotations from Burns are required, in response to the Roll Call.

—J. C. Buxton is on a visit to Kansas City, Mo.

—A nice lot of fresh Garden Seeds just received at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—R. J. Reynolds, of Winston, has a new brick two story stable, which cost $2.500.

—The *Daily* says, J. W. Bradford has been appointed jail keeper in place of Henry Burke, resigned.

—Monday morning pleasant, in the afternoon sprinkle of rain and snow, stormy and cold, Tuesday.

—Miss Lizzie Thomas, of Jefferson, Ashe county, a graduate of Salem Female Academy, is the guest of Mrs. H. E. Fries.

—Furniture! Furniture!! Buy solid goods from Knoxville Furniture Co. No Shoddy Goods. Near Oronoco Warehouse.

—Miss Hattie Swift who has been confined to her room with pneumonia, we are glad to say is improving, and will soon be out again.

—We regret to learn that A. L. Bowers, of Winston, has been stricken with paralysis. He is apparently improving but yet speechless.

—Prof. John S. Ray, of Kernersville, has been elected chairman of the County Board of Education in place of H. E. Fries, resigned.

—The jolts of the road and of life can in a great measure be avoided by the use of *Seat Springs* and of other Hardware from S. E. ALLEN'S STORE. See his stock too of *Crockery, Tinware and Glassware.*

—The *Daily* says several more prisoners escaped from jail by "pulling open the doors, pushing the jailor aside and passing out." They were recaptured.

—The burial of Jerry Stockton, col., of Winston, took place Tuesday evening. He was well and favorably known and was an influential and well to-do citizen among the colored people. The color'd Knights of Labor, numbering about 150 strong, together with a large procession, turned out to the burial.—*Sentinel.*

—At a Christmas Entertainment given at Farmington, Washington Territory, our former townsman Jacob Blickenderfer personated Santa Claus, in the distribution of presents. Mrs. Blickenderfer's Sunday School class and Master Eddie Blickenderfer also took a prominent part in the exercises. We wish them all a happy and prosperous New Year.

—Don't forget to buy your Furniture from the Knoxville Furniture Co., near Oronoco Warehouse. All goods warranted. No Shoddy. No misrepresentations. All goods sold on merits. 4t.

YADKIN COUNTY.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, on the 3rd inst., $195.23 was paid out in pauper claims to the following persons: Geo. Douglas, $21.66; Hauser Brothers, $13.50; Holcomb & Kirk, $20.50; W. G. Logan, $12.00; A. Hampton, $6.00; S. A. Davis, $56.07; Geo. Sprouse, $12.00; Geo. T. Logan, $375; Geo. Adams, $12.00; J. E. Gough, Jr., $24.00; J. H. Mackie, $7.00; Lutha Stedman, $6.75. Total $195.23.—*Republican.*

Hogs.—C. H. Fogle killed hogs weighing 382, 365, 411 and 385.

Jas. M. Nifong, Midway, Davidson county, killed a pig 10 months old weighing 283.

M. C. Nelson killed 3 hogs aged 7 months and 11 days old weighing 247, 250 and 255. Also one hog 9 months old weighing 325.

J. E. Kimel killed 2 hogs, aged 14 months and 12 days, weighing 400 and 480.

Noah Kimel killed 2 hogs 13 months old, weighing 280 and 320.

C. E. Shore, of Yadkin county, killed 25 hogs weighing 5.800 pounds averaging 252 pounds.

—When wonders cease you may expect Hardware to take a rise, till then call around at ALLEN'S CORNER and be supplied. His Crockery shelves are groaning to be released. Call in and secure some nice presents for your friends.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Jan. 15th, 1887:

Ladies.

Mrs. Violet Lester, Miss Augusta Oaks, Miss Louisanati Williard.

Gentlemen.

Mr. J. M. Deaton, J. H. Foster, Mr. Davie Kallum, col., Mr. Norman S. Kimel, Mr. James Seneer, Mr. J. G. Miller, Mr. A. N. Shepherd, Mr. W. L. Scales, Mr. Solomon Tesh.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office. T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Patronize Home Industry.

The Knoxville Furniture Co. have removed their Furniture Establishment to the Starbuck Block, near the Orinoco Warehouse, where they have large and commodious quarters, and keep all kinds of home made Furniture and Goods, warranted. To please our customers is our aim, by furnishing first class goods. Respectfully,

A. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THOMAS J. CLUVERIUS HANGED.

The long suspense of nearly two years culminated in the hanging of Thomas J. Cluverius in Richmond, Va., on Friday last, 15th. There seemed to be a doubt about a reprieve as late as 12 o'clock, when the announcement was made that the Governor had declined to interfere. The farewells were given. His immediate relatives were not with him during the last moments. Cluverius was firm to the last. He wore a black suit and was enveloped in a water proof surtout.

THE DEATH MARCH.

The procession was then formed, with Cluverius between Sergeant Smith and Deputy Sheriff Macon, followed by the Rev. Dr. Hatcher, his spiritual adviser, and several deputy sheriffs. When they emerged on the upper gallery, the unique, small figure of Cluverius caught the eyes of the thousands massed in Jail alley and a roar of cheers, jeers and howls came from their throats. This was taken up by crowds on the hills above and on the north of the jail until it resembled a perfect pandemonium.

The procession turning to the left to descend the outer staircase, brought the condemned face to face with the jeering crowd for about a moment. He glanced at it for an instant and a sneer of contempt was visible on his face as he turned and disappeared from its gaze below.

Reaching the ground they filed to the right through the door and along the jailyard to the scaffold at the other end.

OVER THE FATAL TRAP.

The privileged spectators, who crowded this yard, parted to allow the procession to pass. The condemned man with a firm tread and steady step, ascended eighteen or twenty steps to the platform, to the centre of which he walked. An awful and impressive silence followed, every eye being rivetted on the young criminal. The Rev. Dr. Hatcher then offered a fervent prayer of some five minutes' duration, which to some seemed over half an hour.

This concluded, Sergeant Smith asked the condemned if he had anything to say, to which he replied in a low but firm voice:—

"No, I have not."

Dr. Hatcher then stepped forward, and addressing the crowd, said—"I am requested by the prisoner to utter this one word, and that is in this moment of his death he carries with him no ill will to any man on earth—that is all."

STRANGLED.

The reverend gentleman, who seemed much affected, then grasped the condemned man's hand, and said, "God bless you." A black cap was then drawn over his features, his limbs were pinioned and a rope resembling a barber's pole in its many colors was adjusted. At eight minutes past one the trap fell and the body of Cluverius was seen suspended below the aperture. The rope slipped and he died violently of strangulation, as was evinced by his struggles and stertorius breathing, although the fall was nearly nine feet. Guilty or innocent Cluverius in a few moments was a corpse.

PROTESTING INNOCENCE TO THE LAST.

Dr. Hatcher afterward said that he died protesting his innocence to the last. The fact that he left no confession will give rise to some discussion as to his guilt, as there are many who still insist that he was convicted on insufficient evidence.

HOW THE MURDER WAS UNEARTHED.

On the night of Tuesday, March 16, 1885, a reporter visited the city morgue on the outskirts of the city. He was intent on seeing a dead body before it was buried. The keeper was summoned. Heavy iron bolts shot back, and in a moment they stood breathing the clammy atmosphere of the dead house. In front of them were five rough pine coffins, each containing a corpse, all of which were to be in the Potter's Field next day.

"Which do you want to see?" asked the superintendent.

"I want to see the woman who was taken out of the old reservoir on Saturday morning last."

"This is the one," replied the keeper, pointing to one of the coffins.

"Open it."

With a hammer and cold chisel the silence of the dead house was broken, and after a few sharp strokes the nails which fastened the plank lid were wrenched apart. Then the lamp light swept up and down the body of a young woman who would soon have been a mother. Her clothes, still saturated and bedraggled with the waters of the reservoir, clung to her form. The glare of the lamp was then poured full upon the dead face, into which the reporter peered intently. On her forehead was a black, contused wound. Around the face was a mass of matted hair, from which still oozed the red mud from the bottom of the reservoir. There was another wound on the crown of her head.

The silence was next broken by the exclamation of the reporter:—

"This is murder. Don't bury her."

The superintendent regarded the solemn injunction as he would an official order. The corpse was not buried next day. The reporter told his story in a morning paper. There was a hue and cry, and the evening of the same day the murdered body was identified as that of Fannie Lillian Madison.

THE CRIME.

Circumstances pointed to Thomas Judson Cluverius as the guilty man. He was arrested at his home in King William county and brought to Richmond. A long investigation resulted in his indictment, which was followed by a much longer trial, occupying almost two terms of the Hustings Court, in June and July, 1885. These developed a singular chain of circumstantial evidence connecting the prisoner with the deceased from the time of her arrival in Richmond until the hour she was last seen alive. She was his second cousin, a young, pretty, confiding country girl, who was proud of her "Cousin Tommie," the accomplished graduate of a college, who had also just hung out his shingle as an "Attorney-at-Law." There was a love affair, and a long series of love letters passed between them, culminating in an intimacy which proved the ruin of poor Lillian and caused her subsequent death. Cluverius became engaged to another young lady, far above Lillian in social standing, and determined to get rid of her. By a pre-arranged plan of Cluverius they met in Richmond on the morning of March 13, 1885. A "torn note" was found in the hand-writing of Lillian, sent from her hotel, in these words, "Will be there directly, so do wait for me," and addressed "T. J. Cluverius." They were seen together on the street on that morning. During the afternoon they were closeted in a house of ill repute. They were next seen at the Old Dominion Iron Works, on Belle Isle, walking about as if sight-seeing. Soon after this she dined alone at the American Hotel.

THE LAST AND FATAL TRIP.

Then came the final and fatal meeting. She left the hotel about eight P. M., and was soon joined in front of that building by her betrayer and murderer. Together they boarded a western bound street car. They left the car at its terminus in the western end of the city, asking for Reservoir street. On being informed they departed in that direction. The night was cold and dark, and a heavy sleet was falling. Between the hours of 9:30 and 9:40 they were met by a physician, of whom Cluverius inquired the time. The doctor stopped under a gas lamp to look at his watch, taking a look also at his questioner and his companion. He told them the hour, and as they moved toward the the reservoir, the doctor heard Cluverius say, "I know that fellow, but he don't know me."

Little did he know then that he was himself recording the evidence of his guilt. That was the last seen of Lilian Madison in company with Thomas Judson Cluverius, who to-day paid the penalty of her murder and that of her unborn babe with his life.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Congressional.

The Senate passed the Army and Pension appropriation bills substantially as they came from the House. The Senate bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with agricultural colleges was considered. A resolution was adopted to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the constitution, the Chief Justice of the United States to deliver the address. In the House, Mr. Campbell, of New York, offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise for proposals for a custom house and appraiser's stores. The Mexican Pension bill, as amended by the Senate, was passed, and also the pension bill in behalf of impoverished soldiers. An attempt to take up the Interstate Commerce bill, which lately passed the Senate, was defeated, the House preferring to go on with suspension of the rules.

Judge Bennett's bill taking the counties of Chatham, Orange and Durham out of the Western Federal judicial district and putting them into the Eastern district passed the House.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The House committee on public buildings and grounds ordered a favorable report on the Senate amendments to the bill making an appropriation for a public building at Jacksonville, Fla. It appropriates $250,000. The committee also ordered a favorable report on the bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Charlotte, N. C.

The Senate committee on the District of Columbia ordered an adverse report on the nomination of J. C. Matthews, of Albany, N. Y., the colored register of deeds of the District of Columbia. The vote was 7 to 2. It is understood that the two "ayes" were Senators Harris and Brown.

The most important feature of the anti-Mormon bill passed by the House is a section annulling all territorial acts establishing the religious corporation known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and the corporation known as the Perpetual Fund Emigration Company, and making it the duty of the attorney-general to dissolve these corporations.

The House Committee on Ways and Means ordered a favorable report on the bill to abolish unnecessary custom districts and ports. The bill omits the administrative features of the service and deals directly with the abolition of unnecessary custom districts and offices. It provides that the places of unnecessary officials shall be filled by deputies. It is estimated that a saving of $100,000 will be effected and the services of 100 employees dispensed with. 60 customs districts are abolished under its provisions, leaving 75 in all.

A Gift For All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle Free, Large Bottles $1.

—Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. It stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

MARRIED.

In Surry county, recently, at the residence of the bride's parents at Green Hil, FRED. JOHNSON to Miss NETTIE PATTERSON.

In Huntsville, Yadkin county, recently, LEE MACKIE to Miss FANNY ROBINSON, both of Yadkin county.

DIED.

At Leander Mock's, in Davidson county, on Sunday last, Rev. JACOB MOCK. He was for many years a missionary among the Cherokee Indians, aged about 65 years.

On Thursday last, EMMA CORNELIA SHORE, nee Kimel, wife of F. J. Shore, aged 38 years, 4 months and 22 days. Leaves a sorrowing husband and a family of 5 children.

In Winston, on Friday, the 14th inst., Mrs. LOUISA CRUMPLER, wife of J. M. Crumpler, after a protracted illness, aged 50 years and 6 months.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the Estate of the late Louisa A. Bahnson, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make settlement, and all who hold claims against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. L. BELO, Executor.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 20, 1887. 6t.

Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause; the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Boils, which have pained and distressed me every season for several years.—G. Scales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face; also with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected

A Perfect Cure,

and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River st., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in due time, the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor *Stanley Observer*, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Blotches. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be persuaded to take any other. ††

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and erecting our

Springfield Gas Machine

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up **Gas Machines, Pipe and Fixtures.** Send for illustrated circular. Address

GILBERT & BAKER M'F'G CO.,
75 Maiden Lane New York.
or JAMES P CLIFFORD,
Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C.
No. 2—1m.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, to extend the corporal limits of Salem, East and West.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
L. N. CLINARD, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1887—4w.

[*COPY.*]

CERTIFICATE OF RENEWAL OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WHEREAS, On the 31st day of December, A. D., 1883, Geo. W. Hinshaw and Wade H. Bynum, both of Winston, Forsyth County, North Carolina, as General Partners, and James W. Allison and E. B. Addison, of the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, as Special Partners, renewed for the term of three years, beginning December 31st, A. D., 1883, and expiring December 31st, A. D. 1886, a limited co-partnership which had theretofore been formed between said parties, and

WHEREAS, said limited co-partnership so renewed expires December 31st, 1886, and it is proposed to make a change in said business by the said Wade H. Bynum retiring from said firm and Newton H. Medearis becoming a general partner in said firm, and

WHEREAS, it is proposed to renew said limited co-partnership between Geo. W. Hinshaw and Newton H. Medearis, as general partners, and James W. Allison and E. B. Addison, as special partners.

1st. *Now, therefore*, we, Geo. W. Hinshaw and Newton H. Medearis, as General Partners, and James W. Allison and E. B. Addison, as Special Partners, have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Hinshaw & Medearis.

2nd. For the purpose of carrying on the wholesale and retail business in general merchandise, fertilizers, seeds and agricultural implements, in the said town of Winston, North Carolina.

3rd. Geo. W. Hinshaw and Newton H. Medearis, of Winston, Forsyth County, North Carolina, being the General Partners, and James W. Allison and E. B. Addison, of the city of Richmond and State of Virginia, being the Special Partners.

4th. The said James W. Allison and E. B. Addison contributing each Seventy-Five Hundred Dollars, said sums so paid by them being now represented by goods and merchandise on hand, and have not been impaired in the course of trade.

5th. This co-partnership is formed for six years, from December 31st, A. D. 1886, to December 31st, A. D. 1892.

GEO. W. HINSHAW, Gen. Partner.
NEWTON H. MEDEARIS, Gen. Partner.
JAMES W. ALLISON, Special Partner.
E. B. ADDISON, Special Partner.

Acknowledged and registered according to law, January, 1st, A. D. 1887.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.,
of Forsyth Co., N. C.
Jan. 6, 1887—2w.

FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT

OF CLAIMS AUDITED AND ALLOWED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF FORSYTH COUNTY, FROM DEC. 7TH, 1885, TO DEC. 6TH, 1886. ALSO STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS OF REVENUE AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THAT TIME.

For Poor House Expenses.

J. Y. Standerfer, for beef,	$ 6 23
J. H. Finch, Supt., bal. salary for 1885.	50 00
J. E Mickey, for grain,	9 60
J. W. Flynt, for 4 hogs, $5 each,	20 00
J. Y. Standerfer, for beef,	4 08
Hinshaw & Bynum, 12 bags Guano at $3.25 per bag,	39 00
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	46 00
Hodgin & Sullivan, for supplies,	59 29
Ed. Spach, for blacksmithing,	4 55
Hugh Roberts, 80 lbs of beef,	4 80
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	48 00
Hodgin & Sullivan, supplies,	62 57
J. E. Mickey, 6 bushels corn,	3 60
W. H. Cox, potato seed,	1 00
Ed. Spach, blachsmithing,	2 65
J. E. Mickey, for beef,	8 08
Ed. Spach, blacksmithing,	1 50
E. W. Ogburn, for beef & mutton	5 35
W. T. Flynt, harvesting 3 days,	3 00
Ed. Spach, blacksmithing,	4 40
Hodgin & Sullivan, for supplies,	132 95
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	48 00
J. H. Flynt, Supt., for salary,	200 00
Ed. Spach, blacksmithing,	3 55
E. W. Ogburn, for beef & mutton,	4 32
C. L. Marshall, 3 days harvesting.	3 00
E. W. Ogburn, beef and mutton,	5 90
Lindsay Ganaway, cleaning out well, &c.,	2 25
E. W. Ogburn, for beef,	6 32
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	42 00
Lindsay Ganaway, 4½ days mow'g.	5 50
Hodgin & Sullivan, supplies,	156 87
J. Y. Standerfer, for beef,	4 20
I. A. Blum, repair'g vessels, &c.,	1 35
Sandy Grabbs, for carrying Elizabeth Roberts to P. H.,	1 50
A. E. Conrad, 100 bu. wheat and 25 bu. corn,	137 50
Total,	$1142 31

For Outside Paupers.

Jacob Thomas,	$ 40 00
Leah Westmoreland,	12 00
Henry Jenkins,	12 00
Amanda Rothrock,	8 00
Octavia Morris,	36 00
Mary J. Chitty,	20 30
Mary Bfown,	12 00
Irenie Hege,	12 00
James Eudie and wife,	12 00
Andrew Essick,	24 00
Sallie Long,	8 00
Susan Lovitt,	12 00
Clement Magee,	18 00
Hasten Lewis,	16 00
Sallie and Walter Ballard,	20 00
J. W. Peebles and wife	20 00
Wm. Webb, col,	12 00
Vina Davis, "	12 00
Elizabeth Reitzell,	48 00
Nancy Conrad, col.,	8 00
Mary Hamilton,	12 00
Susan Clayton, col.,	12 00
Wilson Miller "	12 00
Jariah Ham,	20 00
Nellie Worrell,	12 00
W. O. K. Martin,	12 00
Mary Aldridge,	12 00
Ab. Caudle,	12 00
Eva Hairston, col.,	12 00
Sarah Hairston, "	12 00
Joshua Cox and daughter,	20 00
Thomas Johnson,	20 00
Rachel Stoltz,	16 00
Elizabeth Holt,	20 00
Lucy Holt,	16 00
John Taylor,	35 00
Pleas. Foy, col.,	15 50
Noah Mabe,	12 00
Julia F. Pegram,	20 00
Jane Wilson, col.,	8 00
Mary Taylor, "	40 00
Rachel Tharpe,	7 00
Richard Williams and wife,	24 00
Mrs. Lovin Brewer,	12 00
Betsy Crews,	12 00
Willis Rothas, col.,	12 00
Therrie Burton,	12 00
Malissa Mitchell,	3 00
Joshua Young,	12 00
Linney Penright and daughter,	20 00
Maria Bumgardner,	4 00
Frank Heisler,	12 00
Amanda Jones,	10 00
Rose Emma Taylor, blind girl,	11 00
Parthenia Moore,	9 00
Sarah Brown,	3 00
Faith Frazier,	9 00
Romeo Hairston, col.,	9 00
Hulda Flynt,	4 50
Vina Miller,	1 00
Margaret White,	8 00
Lucy Longworth,	13 00
John Mitchell,	2 00
Elizabeth Bowen,	7 00
Mrs Augusta White & children,	12 00
Dianah Hege, for keeping Belle Hege, col.,	1 00
Len Ketner, for keeping Evan McKnight (blind boy),	27 84
Aug. Ruga, nursing Geo. Moore,	4 75
Julius Boyd, col.,	8 00
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	27 50
Wm. Reed,	3 00
Sallie Cooper,	3 00
Mary E. Vanhoy,	3 00
Phoebe Jane Myers,	3 00
James Yates,	2 00
Wm. Mathews,	2 00
Total,	$1026 09

For Lunatics.

Harriett Richmond, for support at home,	$ 46 00
J. P. Stanton, for carrying Harriett R. to Asylum & return,	27 27
M. Grogan, J. P. fees for examining 3 lunatics,	6 60
A. Fogle, Shf., carrying Prather, Bowles, Bryan, Tesh & Davis to Asylum,	60 20
B. J. Bolejack, carrying sister to Asylum,	34 80
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	5 00
Total,	$179 87

For Pauper Coffins

J. F. Plunkett, for 2 coffins,	$ 6 00
W. M. Parrish, " "	3 00
R. L. Yarborough, " 1 "	3 00
David Linville, " 1 "	2 00
Sam'l A. Jenkins, " 1 "	2 00
S. A. Ogburn, for burying Laura Lumley,	2 45
W. F. Shultz, for 3 coffins,	9 00
Total,	$27 45

For Roads.

H. E. Fries for work on roads near W. and S.,	$ 65 76
H. E. Fries for work on roads near W. and S.,	154 68
F. & H. Fries for work on roads near W. and S.,	72 84
A. B. Gorrell for work on roads W. and S.,	427 03
C. A. Mendenhall for 12 loads poles for Salisbury road,	6 00
P. F. Holder for 1 days service laying out a road,	1 25
James Reed for 1 days service laying out a road,	1 25
W. H. Long for 1 day's service laying out a road,	1 25
J. M. Long for 1 day's service laying out a road,	1 25
John Sprinkle for damages for above road,	2 00
W. M Hinshaw for 2 days' services laying out road,	2 00
E. T. Lehman for 2 days' services laying out road,	2 00
Z. G. Crews for blasting rock in road,	3 15
H. W. Johnson for 16 loads timber for roads,	8 00
J. S. Ray supervisor in Kernersville for roads,	25 00
Total,	$773 46

For Bridges.

G. F. Mock, for bridge on Shallowford Road,	$ 25 70
Eli Weavel, for letting out two bridges,	4 00
H. E. Fries, for bridge across Peter's Creek, on Shallowford road,	284 62
Geo. W. Wilson, for bridge near Kernersv'le, on Winston road,	13 02
Fogle Bros., for plank for Salem bridge,	4 60
J. M. Hine, for repairing bridge in Broadbay,	8 00
A. W. Bevil, for lumber for bridge,	50
C. H. Hauser, for repair'g bridge, near Old Town,	3 50
Moser & Wagoner, for building Tandy Marshall bridge,	216 00
S. A. Styers, for work and lumber, Tandy Marshall bridge,	8 00
J. H. Reich, Jr., & C. H. Hauser letting and receiving Tandy Marshall bridge,	9 00
J. W. Myers for putting bannisters to bridge on Salisbury road.	2 00
J. H. Kapp for the Kiser bridge on old plank road,	100 00
E. C. Dull, for bridge on Shallowford road,	1 65
Chas. Rothrock, for letting out and repairing bridge,	2 00
Geo. W. Snider, for letting out and repairing bridge,	18 75
H. L. Beckerdite, for letting out bridge,	1 00
J. P. Binkley, for build'g bridge over Ellison's Creek,	18 50
T. Boose, for lumber for bridge,	3 28
C. B. Hutchins, building bridge across Muddy Creek,	62 00
F. N. Pfaff, for letting out same,	2 00
J. C. Miller & Son, for two bridges at Double Branches,	340 00
W. M Lancaster, serving bridge notice,	60
Doss Proctor, for bridge at Tise's Mill,	17 75
Total,	$1146 47

Court Expenses.

C. S. Hauser, C. S. C., ½ fees in insolvent State cases at Fall Term, 1885, February and May Terms 1886,	$2075 41
C. B. Zigler crier of the Court at Fall Term 1885 and Feb'y, May and Oct. Terms, 1886,	54 00
John Boyer, sheriff, summonsing Jury, &c., F. T. 1885,	97 25
J. R. Johnson, D. S., services as officer court,	16 50
J. T. Ziglar, services as officer grand jury.	15 00
M. Grogan, J. P., fees in insolvent cases,	2 93
J. R. Johnson, D. S., fees in insolvent cases,	3 00
Mrs. J. T. Julian, board of the Jury, F. T., 1885,	2 75
A. Fogle, ex-sheriff, for summonsing Jury, &c., F. T., 1884,	51 74
T. B. Douthit, J. P., fees in insolvent cases,	2 70
H. T. Harris, D. S. Catawba Co. bringing prisoner to jail,	13 45
E. M. Conrad, D. S., officer grand jury, Feb. T. 1886,	15 00
C. W. Jones, D. S., officer of court, Feb Term, 1886,	15 00
C. W. Jones, D. S., fees in case State vs Valentine,	3 00
J. W. Bradford, C. P., bringing prisoner from Va.,	16 70
J. R. Johnson, D. S., services as court officer,	15 00
John Boyer, Sheriff, summonsing jury and for 169 meals for jury,	87 85
Cicero Tise, for table, carpet, &c., for Court House,	3 15
C. W. Jones, D. S., services as court officer,	12 00
G. W. Marion, cleaning out Court House May T. 1886,	3 20
W. B. Gamble, D. S., bringing prisoner to jail,	18 60
Geo. Ebert, D. S., waiting on grand jury, May Term,	3 00
J. R. Johnson, D. S., court officer at May Term,	11 50
John Boyer, Sheriff, services summonsing jury, &c.,	74 50
J. S. Ray, J. P., fees in insolvent cases,	9 80
T. B. Douthit, J. P., fees in insolvent cases,	2 30
W. B. Gamble, D. S., waiting on grand jury,	1 50
J. F. Grubbs, D. S., officer grand jury,	9 00
E. M. Conrad, officer of court,	7 50
Total,	$2642 83

Jail Expenses.

H. F. Burk, jailor, for board of prisoners, fees, &c., 12 mos.,	$1751 25
Clarke & Ford, for blankets for prisoners,	15 15
Hodgin & Sullivan, for blankets for prisoners,	12 88
H. D. Poindexter, 12 pair of blankets,	9 00
W. T. Carter & Co., 6 pr shoes,	8 40
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	51 00
M. N. Vogler, for work on jail	2 75
Kester Bros., work on closets in jail,	3 15
Brown, Rogers & Co., for nails, &c.,	69
A. J. Gale, repairing stable and removing privy,	6 05
W. E. Beck, work on handcuffs,	35
Total,	$1860 67

For Building New Jail.

J. Q. A. Barham, for crying sale of Jail Lots,	$ 15 00
Salem Iron Works, for window gratings, &c.,	290 14
Miller Bros., for building new jail,	5365 35
Miller Bros., for freights advanced,	92 35
J. A. Vance, heating apparaus for Jail,	350 00
Total,	$6112 84

For Printing.

Williamson & Corrie, postal cards and printing same,	$ 1 20
Winston Independent, publishing County Exhibit for 1885,	18 00
J. W. Goslen, adv. sale of Jail Lots,	8 00
E. A. Oldham, adv. sale of Jail Lots,	6 00
L. V. & E. T. Blum, adv. sale of Jail Lots,	6 00
Williamson & Corrie, binding tax books and printing,	7 10
J. H Lindsay, adv. tax listing in Kernersville,	1 00
J. W. Goslen, adv. revising tax lists,	1 00
Williamson & Corrie, printing for Register's office,	2 10
E. A. Oldham, printing Road Laws,	11 68
J. W. Goslen, adv. letting of Poor House,	1 50
W. B. Williamson, for postal cards and notices to J. P.,	2 40
W. B. Williamson, for election notices and blanks,	4 00
Total,	$69 98

Stationery.

Edwards, Broughton & Co., record books, tax books, blanks, &c.,	$ 75 35
C. S. Hauser, C. S. C., stationery for office,	51 45
Williamson & Corrie, records, blanks, &c.,	2 60
Total,	$129 40

Elections.

J. S. Ray, Registrar Local Option Kernersville,	$ 1 32
M. Grogan, Registrar Local Option Winston,	12 78
M. Grogan, Registrar, November election, Winston,	27 80
J. E. Faw, Registrar, November election, South Fork,	1 98
Total,	$43 88

For Public Buildings and Grounds.

G. L. Miller, for 61 feet flooring for old Jail and drayage,	$ 1 35
C. E. Steiner, for keeping Court House ½ year,	20 00
G. W. Marion, putting down carpets, &c., in C. H.,	2 00
A. J. Gale, fixing hearth in Sheriff's office,	1 77
C. H. Tise, fixing well and putting fixtures,	4 75
N. S. Cook, for cash paid for fixing well, &c.,	1 40
Pfohl & Stockton, 3 bbls. lime and rope for well,	4 75
H. D. Poindexter, 1 bb

AN AMUSING COURTSHIP.

THEOWINKLE BROWN DESCRIBES HIS FIRST SPARKING.

Calling on Suke Jinkinson—A Series of Piquant Conversations—Hints That Were Not Taken.

When I was young, says Theowinkle Brown in the Detroit *Free Press*, I was never very powerful in the courting business, though afterwards I was gradually brought to, and convalesced. I wasn't afraid of shot-guns, or balky mules, but a young lady I always allowed plenty of room. My memory still keeps one foot on the first night I ever went to see a girl, two miles off—Suke Jinkinson, prettier than a barrel of peaches. I'd never got more than in sparking distance of her, but I had loved her at sixty yards for a long time. I was the only heir and incumbrance of my father's quarter section of land; knew her folks, and one night I brushed down and happened to drop in accidentally. We sat around the fireplace, and I talked mostly with the old folks; they talked altogether with me. There is one thing I never could understand, and that is, why the old folks always think that it is necessary for them to sit up with a young man till the last horn blows to entertain him, and waste their whole time in trying to make it pleasant for him, when they don't do any such a thing! They'll do it every time, if they lose sleep by it. They think it is incumbent on them to do so, when it is not at all necessary.

I talked well enough to the old folks, but when I had talked them out I had also talked myself out when I found myself alone in the presence of Suke. I couldn't say much, and she knit a good deal. I was only nineteen, and was away from home. What could I say? What could you have said? But she knit on. The conversational gossip ran along in the following style—the stars represent intervals; the reader can fill up these pauses, as I did, by twirling their thumbs, looking at the ceiling, the floor, and at their boots; occasionally I looked at Suke—when she didn't see me. It was 10 P. M.:

"What time have you, Mr. Brown?"

"Indeed, my watch is in my other vest."

"It gets late very early now nights."

"Oh yes, indeed it does."

* * *

"Do you have to get up very early to-morrow, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes. We are going to chop wood."

"Does not loss of sleep interfere with your working next day?"

"No, not in the least. I can stand it."

* * *

"Won't you be afraid to go home in the dark?"

"Not a bit. I am not easily scared, and I know every step of the way in the dark."

* * *

"Did you ever sit up at a wake, Mr. Brown?"

"I think four this winter."

"And you never got wearied out?"

"No. I once sat up with two hand-running, and was already to go to work the third day."

"The corpses they staid quiet?"

"O yes, they were dead."

* * *

"I hear some one knocking, Miss Suke."

"Yes, it is father pounding on the partition. I guess he is dreaming."

"He must be, I think."

* * *

"Was that 12 the clock struck just now, Mr. Brown?"

"No, I only counted 11."

"Oh, I forgot; our clock always strikes one less. I wish it would strike one more than it does."

* * *

"Do you go to bed early, Mr. Brown?"

"Oh, it doesn't matter when I go to bed."

"You seldom get sleepy, then?"

"I can get along without it very well."

"I wish I were like you."

* * *

"Does the kitten sleep there all night, Miss Suke?"

"No, she has gone to sleep there, waiting for me to go to my room."

She gets sleepy early."

"Well, the poor thing has been up all day, like myself, and wants to retire."

* * *

"Have you good fences, Mr. Brown?"

"Pretty good down our way."

"It's funny. All our fences, and everybody else, get the gaps up here at this hour of the night."

"The place is not haunted?"

"Oh, no."

* * *

"There, I have got that mitten done since you were here."

"You don't say so? That's quick work. You're a good knitter."

* * *

"That fire is not like present company, Mr. Brown."

"Why not, Miss Suke?"

"Because it is out."

(Certainly it was out when there was no wood in it.)

* * *

"Are you not chilly, Mr. Brown?"

"No, thank you, I am quite warm."

"Ah, I thought you were very cool."

"I'm very comfortable, Miss Suke."

* * *

"Did you ever stay up in a house alone at night, Mr. Brown?"

"You bet I have."

"Well, would it be much of an inconvenience to you to sit up here while I go to my room and sleep a little, and in the morning I will see you again. Just keep your seat. There is no spooks here."

I thought I had better go, as it looked like she had begun to hint in that direction, so I made some kind of an excuse and left. I never went back there, because from that day to this it has always seemed to me that she someway meant that she wanted me to go home, but for my life I couldn't prove it.

I didn't marry her, for spite.

Washboards.

A reporter on the Cleveland, (Ohio.) *Leader*, had a talk with the traveling agent of one of the largest washboard factories in the United States the other day. Said he: "Millions of washboards are made and sold in the United States every year, and at least 7,200,000 are sold yearly between the Allegheny Mountains and Missouri River. There are two factories in Cleveland which turn out 200 washboards a day, one in Toledo which turns out over a million a year. There are at least twenty different varieties of washboards, and the best washboards are made in the West. The Eastern factories make their washboards of pines The best wood for washboards is the cottonwood or the sycamore. Pine is too soft, and white pine is too expensive. The best washboards are made with dove tailed heads with wire nails driven across the grain of the wood. You can buy the poorer class as low as eighty cents a dozen at wholesale, and the better boards cost as high as $2 15 a dozen. Double washboards are those that have zinc ridges on both sides. The price of these run from $1.00 to $3 per dozen. At retail washboards cost twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, and fifty cents apiece. The first washboards were made of wood entirely, and our washerwomen used to pound the dirt ont of the clothes with a stick by laying them on a board. The first washboards made of zinc were put upon the market about twenty five years ago, and the style first invented is found the best to-day."

The total indebtedness of Russia is $2,938,988,000.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Rhode Island has 11,000 more women than men.

Turbans in velvet or plush, trimmed with fur, are worn by young girls.

Passementeries of steel and silver are used to decorate rich black satin dresses.

Plushes with frise stripes of seal brown and navy blue are among the new goods.

An old lady of ninety living at Chatsworth, Ill., has just cut her third set of teeth.

Silk stockings in moss-green, heliotrope and yellow are largely imported for evening wear.

Brown is one of the most useful of the season's colors, and is seen in an endless variety of shades.

Women in Japan no longer blacken their teeth, and they now smile in all their native comeliness.

There are 95,000 women on the pension rolls as widows, dependents or relatives of deceased soldiers.

Unique brocades, satins, gros grains, tulle and gauze are the materials most favored for evening dresses.

The old-fashioned black astrakhan furs, in both the curly and long wavy-fleeced varieties, are worn again.

Miss Hattie Crocker, of California, daughter of the millionaire, maintains a free kindergarten from her own purse.

Black laces, imitation Chantilly and real Spanish, are made up for evening wear as much this winter as in the summer.

Corsages are trimmed, cut, and decorated in every style imaginable, so that it does not destroy the long-waisted effect.

Some exquisite bonnets in gray tones are shown. These will doubtless be appreciated by ladies of quiet, elegant taste.

Turbans are the correct wear for morning, bonnets for afternoon and evening, big hats for carriage drives and out of town wear.

Children wear very short waists on this side of the water, but the French frock with a long waist obtains favor on the other side.

Jet nets over velvet and plush bonnets are much in favor. The plush and velvet may be white, black, red, or any color preferred.

Brown and cream white are combined for dressy wear. An elegant toilet is of rich brown faille Francaise, with cream-white uncut velvet.

Watered silks are again fashionable. They are shown in dark shades for street suits in combination, and in very light shades for evening toilets.

Fairy evening dresses for young ladies have skirts of white plush, with overdresses of pale pink, blue, salmon or cardinal crepe de Chine or real Canton crepe.

A pretty turban is of brown boucle felt, trimmed with mirabout feathers and faille bows of the same shade. The brim is thickly studded with brown beads.

The reopening of the Extra-Mural Medical School at Edinburg recently was marked by the readmission of women to medical education in Edinburg, after an interval of more than twelve years.

Brown and green is a favorable combination. A pretty costume has a skirt of Brown and green plush edged with fur. The polonaise is of green cloth, trimmed with heavy brown cord gimp.

Jet bead trimmings which have become filled with dust may be nicely cleaned by washing with soap and water. This, of course, will not apply to jet passementeries having a visible background of silk.

Shaded feather bands from two to three inches wide, in gray, brown and green, with a narrow edge of bright red or yellow feathers, are used by French modistes to trim elegant visiting and dinner toilets.

Ornamental combs for the hair are increasing in size. Sometimes as many as four or five are worn at the same time. A chased tortoise-shell is superseding the small balls and carved designs which have been so popular.

It is said that Chicago ladies carry a square of leather, with face powder rubbed into it, pinned in the centre of their pocket handkerchiefs, which is ready for immediate use whenever they think that their loveliness requires it.

The Empress of Germany has presented each officer of the Fourth Grenadier Regiment of the Guards with a splendid sword in remembrance of the 18th of October, when she celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary as chief of the regiment.

Fishbone work is the latest English fancy-work craze. The material consists of bones from the heads of the whiting, turbot, sole, brill, haddock, gurnet, herring and other fishes. These are arranged in the form of ferns, flowers, leaves, etc., with pleasing effect.

Bonnets of velvet have inserted strips of jet in open-work designs, which are to be underlaid with some contrasting color. A pretty example is of black velvet, with a lining of bright golden-brown. A stylishly-made bow of golden-brown ribbon and ball ornament of jet complete this charming bonnet.

A leading London maker is using the hair of the wild boar as a substitute for whalebone in corsets. Strands of the hair are massed together until of the desired thickness, and are then inserted so closely together as to have the appearance of corduroy. They are said to be very durable, but expensive.

Mrs. John Bigelow has been sending to Queen Victoria a volume of American poems on her Majesty's accession, coronation, and marriage. At the dates these events took place poems were published in American newspapers and magazines, and Mrs. Bigelow has devoted much time to the collection of them. The Queen sent her a graceful acknowledgment.

No Great Shakes.

A Cambridge man who was traveling in the Adirondacks went canoeing with one of the most famous guides of that now famous region. In the course of the trip the guide remarked

"You know Jim Lowell, I suppose?"

"Why, no," the visitor replied, supposing some local celebrity to be referred to, "I cannot say that I do."

"What, you don't know Jim Lowell! He belongs down your way. He writes books, you know. He was in England a spell."

"You don't mean James Russell Lowell, do you?"

"Yes," the guide assented. "That's the rest of his name. He's an ignorant cuss, ain't he?"

The Cambridge man replied that such was not the generally received opinion, and inquired upon what the dweller in the backwoods founded an opinion so unusual, this being before the astounding Hawthorne alleged interview gave people ground for supposing Mr. Lowell must have taken leave of his senses.

"Well, I was out with him in the canoe," the guide explained, "and we were going down stream with the current and making first rate time, and he didn't know any better than to insist that we should go over on the other side of the stream just to get in the shade of the bank out of the sun; and we didn't get ahead at all. Now, I call a man that don't know enough to take advantage of the current in a canoe a blamed ignoramus."

Which illustrates the effect an action may have when examined from a strictly utilitarian point of view.—*Providence Journal.*

One-third of Jay Gould's mail consists of begging letters.

THE NEZ PERCES AMAZONS

A PECULIAR SETTLEMENT ON AN INDIAN RESERVATION.

Women who Successfully Conduct All the Affairs of Everyday Life—Sharp Business Females.

A letter from Lewiston, Idaho, to the San Francisco *Call*, says: A few days since I accepted an invitation from an official to accompany him on a business trip to one of the most peculiar settlements on the Nez Perces Indian reservation. The undertaking necessitated a horseback ride of thirty miles; but when told that the vicinage to be visited was that notorious one managed almost exclusively by the squaws, I hesitated no longer. The ground was white with frost and the east wind was sharp enough to make our noses red, as the galloping ponies hurried us along the road before the sun appeared above the gray, grass-covered hills that formed the near horizon.

The valley of Lapwai is a veritable modern Eden. Though 500 miles from the Pacific Ocean, it is only 920 feet above the level of the sea. The thermometer seldom registers as low as zero. The high walls protect the valley from windstorms and the snowfall is very light. The soil is rich sandy loam, but contrary to the usual order of things, it is dry and requires irrigation, while the high table-land on either side is moist from natural sources. The creek is only a succession of pearly ripples and clear, shady pools, that make one look for and expect to see the flashing sides of the speckled trout. It affords the water supply for the small farms and little ditches run through every field. Rude fences of logs, sticks and stones encircle nearly all the rich bottom land. Cross-fences divide the whole into as many fields as there are family divisions of the tribe, and a group of wickiups, tents, or old dingy cabins, on some sunny slope near the running water, afford shelter for a numerous progeny of dusky loungers on each subdivision. A picture of one of these holdings will apply to every other one. The same tumble-down fences, forsaken looking, unpainted old buildings, half buried in rank weeds; a half dozen squaws of all ages, sitting in the fashion of the Turk on the sandy ground in the sun.

As we rode quietly past these simple homes two young squaws rode past us. Their gaudily caparisoned horses were rearing and plunging, while they laughed and chatted, seemingly unconcerned. They filled my ideal of what a Pocahontas might have looked. On the other hand, there is no specimen of fallen humanity more abject than the Indian who has given up the chase of the plains for the ways of civilization. We met them on the road to the city, at work at family washing, or other odd jobs, for scanty wages, which they would spend for drink if possible. Their clothing was filthy rags, and their every feature an expression of misery, as they jogged along bestride their miserable ponies.

There are comparatively few of these outcasts connected with the Nez Perces tribe. They have been associated with the whites for fifty years, but have not succumbed to vices as is usually the custom when the races intermingle. The richness of the country selected as their home, the best reserve of game in the mountains near by, and the fish in the streams have supplied the wants of nature so fully that they have been independent. Joseph's braves were bred amid these surroundings. Their cunning, their prowess, their powers of endurance surprised the world at large and terrorized Idaho.

We saw women of all ages everywhere. They worked in the fields, carried wood from the grove by the creek, on their broad backs, for winter use, and packed the wheat to mill on the overburdened ponies. Nearly all the young men became entangled in the complications that led to the war of 1877, and either fell in battle, were banished with their chief or scattered among sympathizing tribes on both sides of the Rocky Mountains to avoid prosecution by the civil authorities. The females shoot the bear and elk, herd and brand the stock and attend to all the business of the household. Their cattle and horses, of which some families own large numbers, run wild on the ranges, and the calves are caught and branded by means of the lasso, and are not corraled. Their haunts are far back from the settlements on the broad plateau where both horses and cattle live undisturbed and die of old age. Wild horses in large numbers without brands or owners roam that boundless expanse.

A cloud of white dust extending from the rim of the high mountain on the east of us far down toward the level fairly darkened the sun. A rumbling sound was heard, the earth seemed to tremble, and then 500 puffing, panting horses came running at furious speed down the steep sloop. When they reached the level they began to spread out in all directions. A young Indian woman mounted on a foaming, rearing horse, that was slinging the white froth as he tossed his head, came dashing out of the blinding dust around the surging mass, and turned toward the open corral by gracefully throwing out the coils of a long riata. The horses once in the corral were quiet but crowded together, and each tried to hide his head behind his companions. They were driven in for sale. Drovers were discussing prices and qualities, with the aid of an interpreter, with three sisters. They were the sole owners of the herd, and my escort informed me that this family had sold over $15,000 worth of stock within five years. A dispute arose about the age of a mare while we were looking on. One of the robust sisters stepped forward, and letting her blanket fall from her shoulders, and being in a double fold from her belt, picked up a riata, cut the animal off from the crowd and lassoed her by both fore feet, throwing her flat on the ground. The frightened beast struggled hard to gain her feet, but by dexterous manipulations of the rope the feminine vaquero kept her on her side till her teeth were examined and the dispute settled.

HEALTH HINTS.

Sulphate of magnesia, in small doses of ten or fifteen grains, is a powerful astringent to the kidneys.

Inflammations are more safely and far more agreeably subdued by the application of warm water than of cold.

Don't neglect to give the baby a drink of water once or twice a day. The nursing baby cries oftener from thirst than hunger.

In cases of acute inflammations of the eye, hot water (even of a temperature of 110 degrees) is a "sovereign" remedy—most readily applied by cloths dipped in the water.

Salicylic suet is used in the German army as a remedy for foot-sores, etc., instead of the salicylic powder formerly employed. It is composed of two parts of pure salicylic acid and ninety-eight parts of the best mutton suet.

Mustard, according to Dr. Richardson, is best applied by soaking a sponge with it. Tie the sponge up in a handkerchief and apply the convex side. This mustard sponge can be remoistened several times for re-application.

The following liniment is recommended for earache: Camphorated chloral 2 1-2 parts, pure glycerine 16 1-2 parts, and oil of sweet almonds 10 parts. This is to be well mixed and preserved in an hermetically sealed bottle. Applications may be made by means of a pledget of soft cotton soaked in the liniment and put in the ear twice a day.—*Health and Home.*

I believe that we cannot live better than in seeking to become better.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Remedy for "Heaves" in Horses.

Heaves may be curable or may not, as this depends upon the altered condition of the bronchial tubes, the lining membranes of which may be permanently thickened, or the pneumogastric nerve, which controls the action of the lungs and stomach may be permanently diseased. In such cases the disease may be alleviated, but never cured. Other cases are often cured in a short time by mere change in feeding. It depends, too, upon the origin of the disease, which is sometimes hereditary and exists in narrow-chested horses, which become diseased through violent exertions and excessive action of the lungs. There is no cure in such a case as this. When it arises from the use of dusty or musty hay or over-feeding upon clover or from watering immediately after feeding or gorging upon dry meal it may be frequently relieved at once by giving moist cut feed or cut roots and a permanent cure effected by a few months' persistence in this regimen.—*New York Times.*

Bee Notes.

A Texan correspondent of *Gleanings* (Medina, O.) thinks it best when extracting honey not to place the emptied combs back on the hives, inasmuch as robbers attacked two out five hives on which he had done so.

G. A. Farrand, of Rockport, Ohio, informs *Gleanings* that heroic dosing with camphor, and rubbing the same liberally on the head, face (eyes excepted) and parts of the system attacked, is the best treatment for severe stinging.

Mr. Roland Sherburne, writes from Iowa, as follows, on brood and young bees: We read a great deal about colonies having plenty of brood and young bees previous to their going into winter quarters. With this I heartily agree; but I made some observations last fall that were not quite in accordance with it. The first week in September, 1885, was very cool, and the bees huddled close on the combs. Then the weather became very warm, and honey came in so fast that the brood comb was filled as fast as the young bees hatched out. Extra combs were given, but it seemed as if honey was stored everywhere, and several of my best queens could not be induced to commence laying again. I reasoned that, if the queen stopped laying in the early fall, she would commence sooner in the spring (honey being plentiful and of good quality), and I think my reasoning correct; for when those hives were set out this spring they were full of bees, all had abundance of brood, and are among the best I have. Most of the hives hatched brood three and four weeks later, but were no better. Some advocate having one or two empty combs in the center of the brood-nest, for clustering. I gave nine combs full of honey. The bees hung below and close to the entrance. I presume empty combs are beneficial when bees are wintered out of doors; but in the cellar I should not deem it necessary.

Water for Stock in Winter.

A large proportion of the food of our animals is used to keep up the temperature of the body to about 100 degrees. Cold weather, damp barnyards, cracks in the barn or sheds, want of bedding and exposure to storms, greatly increase the consumption of food to no good purpose. Much more regard is now paid to the comfort of our stock in these respects than formerly. We think, however, many fail to realize the loss of food sustained by compelling animals to drink ice-cold water. Water as it comes fresh from the well has a temperature of about fifty-five degrees. When allowed to stand until frozen over and the ice then broken, and pieces of ice suffered to remain in the water, the temperature speedily falls to thirty-five degrees. Experiments are reported which seem to show that it pays to artificially warm the drinking water for milch cows. Be this as it may, no one can doubt that water at fifty-five degrees is cold enough for health. The water that an animal drinks has to be raised to the temperature of its body, say one hundred degrees. And, of course, it requires much more fuel in food to raise a pailful of water from thirty-five degrees to one hundred degrees than a pailful of fresh water from fifty-five degrees to one hundred degrees. If the heat required to warm the pailful of water twenty degrees was derived from hay, or straw, or grain, the loss would not in many cases be severely felt. But, as a matter of fact, this heat is obtained from the consumption of fat and flesh, or butter and cheese. This is expensive fuel. We are well aware that it is not always easy to furnish animals water free from ice. We fill the trough with water, and the cows, and sheep, and horses do not drink as much as we expected, and the next morning there is a thick layer of ice upon the water. In such a case, break the ice in as large pieces as possible and pull them out with a potato hook or rake. Do not leave them to melt in the water. Pump plenty of fresh water for the animals.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

An average corn crop is worth a million dollars more than the combined value of all other grains.

Seven-tenths of the dry portion of corn is pure starch, and starch forms about four-fifths of all human food.

The *New England Farmer* says hens will rarely eat sunflower seed unless starved to it. Try boiling them and rubbing off the hulls.

Make friends of your horses. They will enjoy your sociability as well as you will. Sensible horses like to be talked to by sensible men.

A mixture of several kinds of grain for feeding stock is always better than one kind alone. Variety in grain is as important as variety in bulky food.

A friend of Mr. A. C. Harlow, of Maine, is confident he destroys the codling moth, as well as other insects, by bonfires in the orchard the last of June or July.

Professor J. N. Sanborn, Columbia (Mo.) College, says in long-continued periods of drouth vegetation is sustained by moisture rising from the subsoil rather than from dews.

A milkman in Lowell, Mass., says apples decrease the flow of his milch cows. He fed them too freely. Give a small quantity at first, and increase to one and two pecks per day.

The *American Agriculturist* suggests that cats can be improved, as other animals, by keeping only the kittens of superior promise, and the value of a good cat on the farm is generally underestimated.

The New York *Tribune* suggests as a good shovel for all use, a coal shovel, fourteen inches wide in the blade—useful for stable cleaning, shoveling potatoes and many other operations—a time and labor saver.

It is always in order, says the *New England Farmer*, to batten all the loose cracks in the boarding of the stables and sheds. A few cents' worth of common laths will save dollars' worth of fuel in the shape of hay and grain during the six months of a New England winter.

A. B. Allen advocates using a moderate quantity of pumpkins in feeding swine, saying that they assist digestion and enable them to more perfectly and economically turn the feed into flesh. A few roots may be used instead of pumpkins, beets and carrots being preferred.

The silo has directed attention in a special manner to the value of corn fodder, which is frequently allowed to go to waste. But the fodder can be utilized to great advantage without putting it in the silo. If cut before it is dead ripe and properly cured and fed with concentrated foods, it is a capital food.

Give winter fowls a chance to "roost" on the manure pile; keep them warm; provide dusting boxes; if possible light, close, well-ventilated quarters and sunshine; runs under sunny sheds; a variety of food; warm feed, like boiled potatoes mashed warm, with meal mixed through it, at noon daily; gravel, crushed bone and oyster shells, or other form of lime, and pure water renewed daily, and eggs will be abundant, even in zero weather.

No animal does as well as it should that is not comfortable in winter. Study the comfort of all kinds of live stock. Regular feeding, wholesome food, pure water and comfortable lairs are essential. Horses need fresh air, without draughts, and light. These are less important for meat stock. Sheep requise pure air but light is less important, and darkness is favorable for the quiet and rapid fattening of ruminating animals. Warmth is especially important for all kinds of stock which have been fed for slaughter, and which are being held for better market prospects.

The farmer who cannot raise fifty bushels per acre on fair corn land is not a good corn-grower, and will hardly make this or any other cereal crop, under like cultivation, a success. I have for many years past regarded fifty bushels per acre as but a fair average yield of corn on my farm, and the past two crops have averaged some sixty-five and seventy bushels per acre. To grow corn as many farmers do, and get a yield of thirty or forty bushels per acre, affords little profit, but just as much as there is in half tillage of other crops.—*Country Gentleman.*

WISE WORDS.

One morsel's as good as another when your mouth is out of taste.

He is the best accountant who can cast up correctly the sum of his own errors.

Disparage and depreciate no one; an insect has feeling and an atom a shadow.

To stimulate feeling and do nothing in consequence is a short road to destroy the feeling.

Old friends are best. King James used to call for his old shoes; they were easiest for his feet.

The indiscriminate defense of right and wrong contracts the understanding, while it hardens the heart.

A sound head, an honest heart and a humble spirit are the three best guides through time and to eternity.

Commerce links all mankind in one common brotherhood of mutual dependence and interest and thus creates that unity of our race which makes the resources of all the property of each and every member.

"The world is governed by three things—wisdom, authority and appearances. Wisdom for thoughtful people, authority for rough people, and appearances for the great mass of superficial people who can look only at the outside."

Their First Appearance.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

Anæsthesia was discovered in 1844.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

The first air pump was made in 1654.

The first lucifer match was made in 1798.

Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1798.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

The first steel plate was discovered in 1820.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

The Franciscans arrived in England in 1224.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1783.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

The first telescope was used in England in 1608.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549.

The first watches were made at Nuenburg in 1477.

The first saw-maker's anvil was brought to America in 1819.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

The first almanac was printed by George von Furbach in 1460.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

Omnibuses were first introduced in New York in 1830.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The first glass factory was built in the United States in 1780.

Percussion arms were used in the United States army in 1830.

The first printing press in the United States was worked in 1620.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

The first Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge was organized in 1698.

The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war of 1812.

The first temperance society in this country was organized in Saratoga County, New York, in March, 1808.

The first coach in Scotland was brought thither in 1651, when Queen Mary came from France. It belonged to Alexander, Lord Seaton.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702. The first newspaper printed in the United States was published in Boston on September 25, 1690.

The manufacture of porcelain was introduced into the province of Hezin, Japan, from China in 1514, and Hezin ware still bears Chinese marks.

The first society for the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible was organized in 1805, under the name of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The first telegraph instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1842.

The first Union flag was unfurled on January 1, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. It had thirteen stripes of white and red and retained the British cross in one corner.

A Curiosity in Suicides.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, the insolence of office, and the pangs of despised love, are among the reasons alleged by Hamlet as justifying a man in committing suicide, if he has the pluck to take his chances on "the other side." The pangs of hunger and the dread of penal servitude are in modern times even more frequent motives to felo-de-se. It has been reserved for a Manchester man to invent a new reason for self-slaughter, and to take strychnine because his wife had never given him anything on his birthday! "Had it only been a penny cigar," he wrote pathetically, "I would have prized it." He does not say that he would have smoked it, and this nice selection of terms argues a certain method in his madness. He will doubtless be received with distinction in the "purgatory of suicides" as one who has invented a novel motive for shaking the yoke of inauspicious stars from his world-weary flesh.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A physician informs the *Medical Record* of a case where a dyspepsic individual belched wind from the stomach while he happened to be holding a lighted match in his hand near his mouth, and the wind—which was inflammable gas, in fact—took fire and burned his mustache, eyebrows and hair.

For eight years Col. D. J. Williamson, Quartermaster U. S. A. and ex-U. S. Consul at Callao, was crippled with rheumatism. He got no relief until he used St. Jacobs Oil, which cured him. No remedy on earth equals it for pain. Price, fifty cents a bottle.

A TRACT of land on Cayuga Lake, in New York, has been leased for the raising of frogs for the New York market. There is a large frog farm in the neighborhood of Waterloo, and several in Canada, but the demand is greater than the supply.

Used Red Star Cough Cure effectually. Dr. C. Fawcett, Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md. No depressing effects.

THERE are in round numbers 92,000,000 head of cattle, 36,000,000 horses, 200,000,000 sheep, and about 46,000,000 swine in Europe. The United States has 15,510,000 cattle, 48,822,000 sheep, 12,-07,000 horses, and 46,092,000 swine.

"The Blood is the Life."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (or which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For torpid Liver, Bilious-ness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia and Indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists.

ELEVEN American maidens are now engaged to marry foreign titles.

Pile tumors, rupture and fistula, radically cured by improved methods. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

LARGE packs of wolves are roaming in the woods of Northern Minnesota.

Use Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" for all bilious attacks.

KANSAS has 437,134 children in attendance at her public schools.

We Appeal to Experience.

For a long time we steadily refused to publish testimonials, believing that, in the opinion of the public generally, the great majority were manufactured to order by unprincipled parties as a means of disposing of their worthless preparations.

That this view of the case is to a certain extent true, there can be no doubt.

At last, several years ago, we came to the conclusion that every intelligent person can readily discriminate between spurious and bona fide testimonials, and determined to use as advertisements a few of the many hundreds of unsolicited certificates in our possession.

In doing this we published them as nearly as possible in the exact language used by our correspondents, only changing the phraseology, in some cases, so as to compress them into a smaller space than they would otherwise occupy, but without in the least exaggerating or destroying the meaning of the writers.

We are glad to say that our final conclusion was a correct one—that a letter recommending an article having true merit finds favor with the people.

The original of every testimonial published by us is on file in our office, an inspection of which will prove to the most skeptical that our assertion made above, that only the facts are given as they appear therein, is true.

But as it would be very inconvenient, if not impossible, for all of our friends to call on us for that purpose, we invite those who doubt (if there be such), to correspond with any of the parties whose names are signed to our testimonials, and ask them if we have made any misstatements, so far as their knowledge extends, in this article. In other words, if we have not published their letters as nearly verbatim as possible.

Very respectfully,

E. T. HAZELTINE,
Proprietor Piso's Cure for Consumption and Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.

We append a recent letter, which came to us entirely unsolicited, with permission to publish it:

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1886.

You may add my testimony as to the merits of Piso's Cure for Consumption. I took a severe cold last February, which settled on my lungs. They became ulcerated and were so painful that I had no rest for two days and nights. I got a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption, and was relieved by the time I had taken half of it. Since that time I have kept Piso's Cure in the house, and use it as a preventive, both for lung troubles and croup, for which I can recommend it as the best medicine I ever used; and that is saying a great deal, for I have used at least twenty others, besides about as many physicians' prescriptions. Piso's Cure for Consumption has never failed to give relief in my family.

A. J. GRUBB,
27 Springfield St.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

UNEXPECTED.
A MOTHER SAVED FROM AN UNTIMELY DEATH.
Tears of Sorrrw Turned to Smiles of Rejoicing.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31, 1886.

PARDEE MEDICINE CO.—GENTLEMEN: I am now seventy-three years old, and until I was seventy I was always strong and healthy; but the amount of suffering I have endured since that time, I feel to be sufficient for a lifetime. I had a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism, which completely prostrated me; my limbs and feet, and in fact my whole body was so drawn out of shape that it was impossible to move without assistance. I was unable to straighten my limbs or to step on my feet for more than a year, and my life was despaired of. Children and friends were called in to see me die. I was treated by three good physicians, and they and my friends did all they could to relieve my suffering, but to no avail. My hips were blistered, and my limbs rubbed, bathed and bandaged, but nothing they could do afforded me even temporary relief. Tongue cannot describe my suffering. I urged them to let me die. Dr. Pardee's remedy, as I had read so much about it, and of those who had been cured by its use, that it gave me confidence in it, although I confess I had little or no faith in so-called patent medicines. The remedy was procured, and I commenced using it as directed, and after taking it a short time could see that it was helping me. I began to perspire freely, and as the perspiration increased the pain decreased, but my clothing and bedding was a sight to behold, being nearly as yellow as saffron." I had taken the Remedy but a short time, when I could sleep like a child, and relish my food like one. Thank God it has cured me, and I am to-day as healthy and strong as before, and can walk and have as free use of my limbs as ever. I have recommended your remedy to very many who were afflicted, and I do not know of a case it has not cured. I am confident that it will cure young people, if it will cure at my age. You are at liberty to use my name, if it will be the means of inducing any poor sufferer to use your excellent Remedy. I am very gratefully yours, MRS. JANE A. FLACK,
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